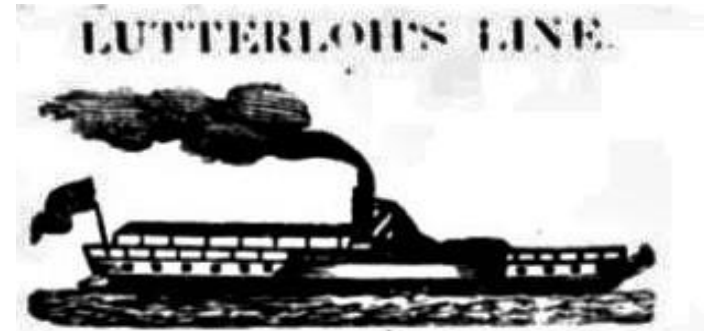


Full Steam Ahead:

**The Family of
Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
of Central and Eastern North Carolina**



North Carolina Society of Historians - Book Award (2018)

- * Thomas S. Lutterloh – First Municipal Mayor of Fayetteville, NC – Local Steamboat and Turpentine Pioneer *
- * Herbert Lutterloh - One of North Carolina's Poultry Industry Pioneers *
- * Charles Lutterloh II - Landscaping and Ornamental Gardening Pioneer of Fayetteville, NC *
- * Dr. Frederic H. Lutterloh - Early Community Leader of Gatesville, Texas *
- * Grandson Charles Buxton Rogers - Florida's Largest Wholesale Grocer *
- * Son-in-Law Esley Hunt - Early Studio Photographer of Chapel Hill and Raleigh, NC *
- * Henry Emanuel Lutterloh - Deputy Quartermaster General of the American Revolution - Wilmington, NC *

Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed.

*** Related Historical Biography ***

Health and Hospitality: Dr. and Mrs. C.W. Hunt of Western North Carolina

From the Author of ...

*Railroad Builders: The Dunavant Family of
Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee*

The Last Rosenwald School of Burke County, NC

NCSH Peace History Book Award (2015) and the
NCSH Cooke Family History Book Award (2015)

NCSH Award of Excellence (2016)

Full Steam Ahead: The Family of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh of Central and Eastern North Carolina

Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed.
(Email: CRob2011@hotmail.com)

Lulu Press, Raleigh NC - 2018 Copyright (All Rights Reserved) - E-Book ISBN: 978-1-387-42221-0
2020 Google Books Edition

Research was primarily based on newspaper archives, census reports, obituaries and other published materials, as well as the "Lutterloh Family Papers, 1780 – 1889" archived at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

All historical images of individuals were provided by the family contributors named here, unless otherwise noted.

Contributors did not preview the entire book so any errors should be attributed to the author only.

Family Contributors:

Anthoula "Villy" Korovesi Robertson	James Mark Robertson	Louise Robertson Harris von Paffen, and Hunt, Graham, Juli and Will Harris
--	----------------------------	---

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Kim Sholar, Orange County Public Library, Hillsborough, Orange County, NC	Librarians of the North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, Wake County, NC	Librarians of the Wilsonry, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, Orange County, NC
Sherry Lawrence Coryell County Genealogical Society, Gatesville, Coryell County, TX	Tom Glendinning Cemetery Surveyor, Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC	Bill Veselik, F.B. Kegley Library Archivist, Wytheville Community College, Wytheville, Wythe County, VA

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		Related Lulu Press E-Book (2017): "Health and Hospitality: Dr. and Mrs. C.W. Hunt of Western North Carolina"

For An Improved Reading Experience

This publication was designed as an e-book, so its many images were optimized for online viewing rather than the printed page. Images often appear clearer, or more legible, on screen than on paper. Also, many screen images appear in color. For a better reading experience, please access this publication online – free of charge. Simply go to Books.Google.com and type the book's title. Then you can easily view the entire PDF document. The Adobe Reader works very well for viewing, but any PDF reader should suffice.

This 2020 Edition adds more material regarding Esley Hunt, one of North Carolina's most prolific and talented portrait photographers of the mid-1800's.

Author's Note



Many people still think of antebellum North Carolina as the “Rip Van Winkle” state – stagnant, isolated and uninterested in internal improvements. If that was true, the Lutterloh family was exceptional.

Henry “Emanuel” Lutterloh was a German-American who was introduced to George Washington by Ben Franklin. Washington was impressed and appointed him Deputy Quartermaster General, the position in which he served throughout the Revolutionary War. (The U.S. National Archives has published their correspondence.) In 1785, he served as the first president of the German Society of New York, and an epaulet worn by him is now exhibited at the Mount Gulian Headquarters of the New York Society of the Cincinnati. In his later years, Emanuel lived in Wilmington and Fayetteville, North Carolina, near his brother, Henry Lewis Lutterloh.

Henry Lewis Lutterloh amassed his fortune as a merchant in Wilmington, NC. In his later years, he created a 1000-acre plantation in Chatham County. Geographically, this was a smart choice. His property was near Pittsboro, the county seat. Though mostly rural, Chatham County was well located, within easy traveling distance to Raleigh (the state capitol), Chapel Hill (home of the University of North Carolina), Hillsborough to the north and Fayetteville to the south. Pittsboro was connected to Fayetteville by both a road and the Haw River. These connections were especially vital since Fayetteville’s Cape Fear River extended to the ocean port of Wilmington.

Henry Lewis Lutterloh and his wife, English-born Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh, had several sons, including Charles Lutterloh, who was born at sea. Charles fought in Canada during the War of 1812. (After the War, in 1829, he was elected Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade of the State Militia by the North Carolina House and Senate.) He focused on his prosperous farm but also served as a Chatham County Commissioner. In 1833, he represented his county at the statewide “Internal Improvements Convention” held at the Government House (formerly, Tryon Palace) in New Bern, NC. Charles married Eliza Comerford Lutterloh, a lady of practical intelligence, good humor, and determination. Her memory was honored with a stained-glass window in a local church, and her memoirs, transcribed and researched by Jane Pyle, are now presented in an audio exhibit at the Chatham County Historical Museum. Her grave in the Charles Lutterloh Family Cemetery has been documented and enclosed, along with the Lutterloh Slaves Cemetery.

An obituary for Charles Lutterloh stated, “As a parent, his chief desire was to promote the happiness of his children and to make them useful citizens.” He and Eliza apparently succeeded in that regard. Their eleven children showed confidence and ambition as they pursued divergent paths to destinations near and far. This was neither a stagnant nor isolated North Carolinian family: well before the Civil War, they were on the move

and contributing across the state. Their diversified financial interests and work experience beyond the plantation allowed them to rebound quicker than many families after the war.

Lutterloh deaths were often reported with lengthy obituaries across the state. Between 1776 and 1923, historical newspapers mentioned the Lutterlohs over 500 times in Chatham County (Pittsboro and Siler City), over 1000 times in Wake County (Raleigh), and over 5000 times in both Cumberland County (Fayetteville) and New Hanover County (Wilmington). Other children would settle as far away as Florida, Texas and Virginia. The digitalization of historical newspapers in recent years has allowed for the study of a widely distributed family in a manner that would not have previously been possible.

The children of Charles and Eliza were often remembered favorably by their various communities. Local recognition has helped to record their individual roles in their respective towns, but no previous publication has ever pulled together their various stories to show how this family transitioned through the Civil War era and collectively contributed to the state’s development. All eleven children of Charles and Eliza are described herein, but only some of their grandchildren are mentioned. In 1991, Dr. Percival Perry, Dean of Wake Forest University, wrote that little was known about the family of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh, Mayor of Fayetteville; this current work should help to remedy that.

According to the Lutterloh Family Papers (1780-1889) archived at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the early Lutterloh family resided primarily in Pittsboro, NC, and Fayetteville, NC. They soon disbursed, however, throughout the state. In the east, they settled in Wilmington and Goldsboro. In the central piedmont, they settled in Fayetteville, Hillsborough, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, High Point, and Greensboro.

By 1880, the family’s reach extended into western North Carolina. As shown in the related biography, “Health and Hospitality: Dr. and Mrs. C.W. Hunt of Western North Carolina,” Dr. Charles Washington Hunt, a son of Louisa Lutterloh Hunt and Esley Hunt, was a primary developer of the scenic mountain town of Brevard over a period of four decades. According to family lore, he treated anyone who needed medical care, including African-Americans and Native Americans. But Dr. Hunt was not the only doctor the Lutterlohs gave to the state. A generation of early steamboat merchants eventually gave way to a new generation of medical doctors:

In 1986, the “Guinness Book of World Records” reported:

“Henry Lewis Lutterloh and Elizabeth Grantham of Chatham County, NC, were the grandparents of 19 medical doctors. From 1850 to 1962, they practiced a total of 704 man-years.”



PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, NC:

- Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
- Washington Lutterloh and Della Haithcock Lutterloh
- Joanna Lutterloh Rogers and John Rogers
- Dr. Frederic Lutterloh and Angelette Brooks Lutterloh (1st Wife) (Lived in Texas)

FAYETTEVILLE, NC:

- Thomas Snipes Lutterloh and Frances Buxton Lutterloh
- Charles Lutterloh II
- William Lutterloh

CHAPEL HILL and RALEIGH, NC:

- Louisa Lutterloh Hunt and Esley Hunt

WILMINGTON, NC:

- Henry Emanuel Lutterloh (Revolutionary War Deputy Quartermaster General)
- Edward Lutterloh and Sarah Ann French Lutterloh (Lived in North Carolina and Florida)
- Eliza Comerford Lutterloh (During Childhood)

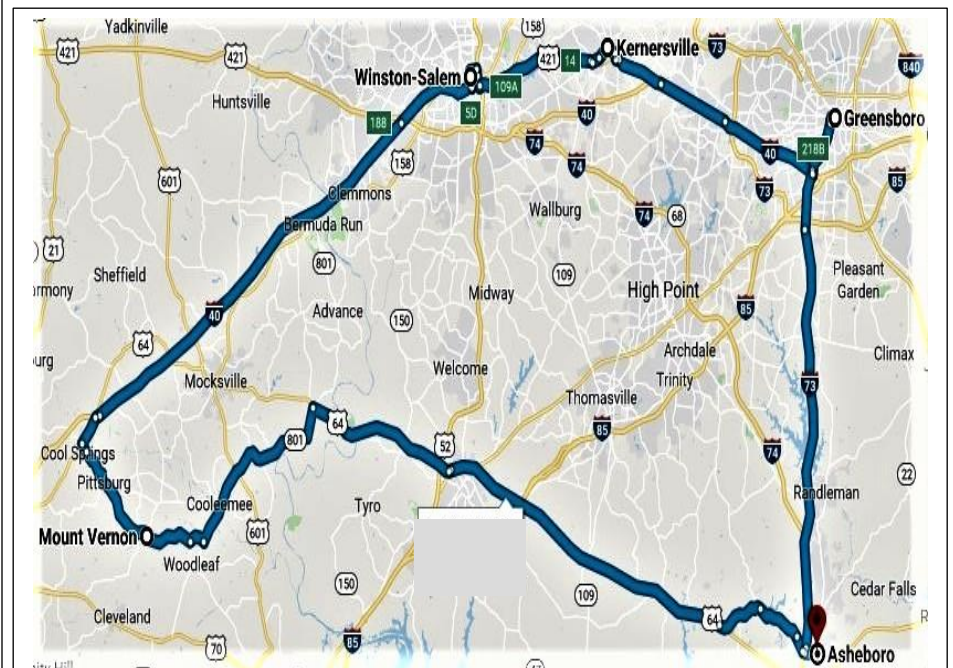
HILLSBOROUGH and GOLDSBORO, NC:

- Sophia Lutterloh Palmer and James Palmer

The German-American Lutterloh family first arrived in Wilmington, NC, in 1783. Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, Deputy Quartermaster General of the Revolutionary War, had moved from New York to Wilmington, NC, where he owned a plantation nearby. His brother, Henry Lewis Lutterloh, moved from New York to Wilmington as well.

After building his fortune as a merchant, Henry Lewis Lutterloh and his wife, Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh, developed a 1000-acre plantation in Chatham County, NC. They had three sons, including Charles.

After serving in the War of 1812, Charles and his wife, Eliza Comerford Lutterloh, focused on farming in Chatham County. Their eleven children would all be reared there, but as adults, would settle in towns across central and eastern North Carolina.



HIGH POINT -and- KERNERSVILLE, NC:

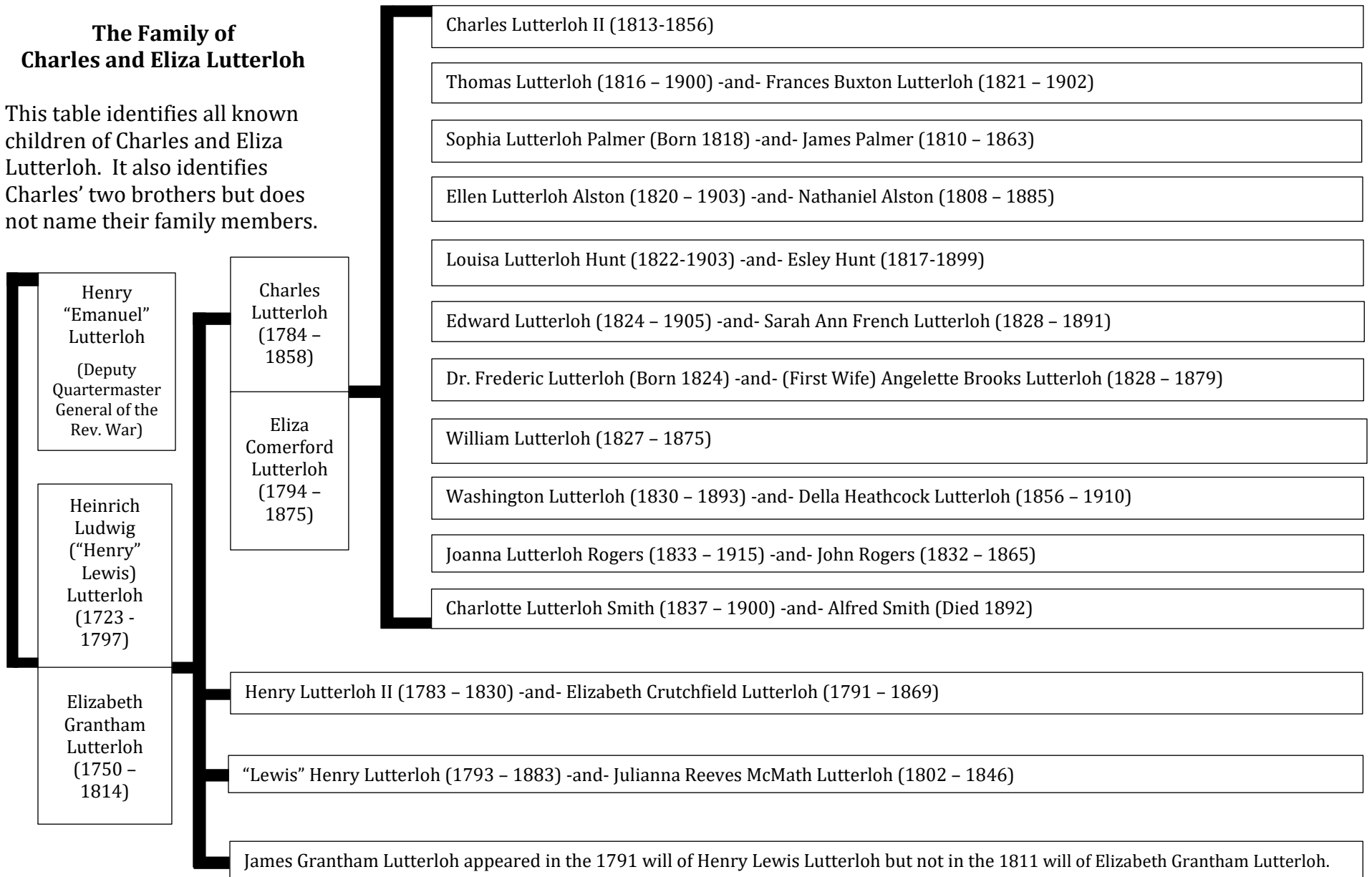
- Ellen Lutterloh Alston and Nathaniel Alston

ASHEBORO, HIGH POINT, MOUNT VERNON and GREENSBORO, NC:

- Charlotte Lutterloh Smith and Alfred Smith

The Family of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh

This table identifies all known children of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh. It also identifies Charles' two brothers but does not name their family members.



Chapter 1



Earlier Lutterloh Generations of Wilmington and Chatham County, North Carolina

**Heinrich Ludwig Lutterloh
(Henry Lewis Lutterloh)**

1723 - 1797

Born in Germany

-and-

**Elizabeth Grantham
Lutterloh**

1750 - 1814

Born in England

First Generation Presented

Heinrich Ludwig Lutterloh was the father of Charles Lutterloh and others. (The English version of his name was Henry Lewis Lutterloh.)

In the "Chatham Historical Journal" of September 2006 (Vol. 19, #3), local historian Jane Pyle stated:

"The progenitor of the Lutterloh family in Chatham County was Heinrich Ludwig Lutterloh (Henry Lewis, 1723-1797), who migrated from Germany to England, where he married Elizabeth Grantham. Emigrating again about 1783 to North Carolina, Lutterloh established himself as a merchant in Wilmington. He first bought land in Chatham County from Thomas West in 1787 and eventually owned over 1000 acres of land between today's Silk Hope and the Haw River."



This profile image is believed by some descendants to have portrayed Henry Lewis Lutterloh.

The Notable Brother of Henry Lewis Lutterloh: Col. Heinrich (Henry) "Emanuel" Lutterloh (Revolutionary War)

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh was a son of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh and a grandson of Henry Lewis Lutterloh and Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh. Thomas' obituary in the "Semi-Weekly Messenger" of Wilmington, NC (July 20, 1900) stated that his great-uncle, "Emanuel Von Lutterloh," had served on the staff of George Washington. The article was referring to a man more commonly known to historians as Henry Emanuel Lutterloh. Family records often referred to Col. Henry "Emanuel" Lutterloh as Emanuel, which clearly distinguished him from his brother, Henry "Lewis" Lutterloh, the successful merchant based in Wilmington and Chatham County, NC.

The U.S. National Archives has presented correspondence between Pres. George Washington and Col. Lutterloh. They've described Col. Henry Emanuel Lutterloh: After serving in the Duke of Brunswick's Guards, he came to the U.S. in 1777 with an introduction from Ben Franklin. He was appointed Deputy Quartermaster General of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, with the rank of colonel. Before 1787, he purchased a plantation six miles from Wilmington, NC, and tried to interest Pres. Washington in a plan to import German families to settle on undeveloped American lands in order to provide a labor force for American manufacturers. In 1790, he lived in Fayetteville, NC, and he died in 1793.

Other sources reveal additional information:

1. Lutterloh served with another German-born officer, Baron Steuben, Inspector General. Lutterloh was appointed Deputy Quartermaster of Forage in 1777 (rank of colonel) and was appointed Quartermaster General of Forage, Commissary of Forage in 1780 (rank of colonel), in which capacity he served to the end of the war. (Partial Source: "The German Element in the United States, Volume 1"; Albert Bernhardt Faust; Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909)
2. On March 17, 1782, Benjamin Smith of Newburgh, NY, sold property to "Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, Esquire," another resident of Newburgh. On March 16, 1786, Emanuel sold all or part of this Newburgh property to his brother, Henry Lewis Lutterloh. That year, both brothers lived in Wilmington, NC. ("Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York: 1823-26"; Samuel M. Hopkins; Published by Oliver Halsted, Law Bookseller; Albany, 1827). It is interesting that Col. Lutterloh owned land in Newburgh as that town had hosted the Continental Army's headquarters.
3. In 1785, Col. Lutterloh served as the first president of the German Society of New York. He was also a founding member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, which has recently displayed Lutterloh's shoulder epaulet at the Mt. Gulian Historical Site. Several applications for the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have made various unverified claims regarding Col. Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, as follows. Born 1743 in Germany. Parents: Jean Aurist Lutterloh and Marie Lutterloh. Wife: Rachel Webber Lutterloh. Daughter: Rachel Lutterloh. Residence in Germantown, PA. (Other sources noted towns in NY and NC.) Alleged Ancestors: Karl I of Brunswick and his wife, Anna of Bavaria. Military Claim: Enlisted in the 2nd New York Regiment of the Colonial Army and later transferred to the 3rd Virginia Regiment. * (Sources: SAR Applications 56632 and 54349, and DAR Application 278241)

* This appointment was in the orderly book of Major William Heth, 3rd Virginia Regiment, Headquarters, Middlebrook, New Jersey, July 1, 1777, published by the Virginia State Historical Society, Vol. XI, New Service Proceedings, 1891.

During the Revolutionary War, Col. Lutterloh was responsible for quartering and supplying the Army's troops. Given the woefully inadequate provisioning of the Continental Army, historians will continue to ponder Lutterloh's selection and performance. Assessing his selection requires several considerations. His European military experience was obviously valued. Ben Franklin had met Lutterloh in London before introducing him to Pres. Washington, and both Franklin and Washington are recognized for their wise judgement. And yet, it is hard to see how a foreign-born gentleman would have had the connections and knowledge of American resources necessary to succeed. Assessing Lutterloh's performance is also challenging. The Army's underfunding would have severely constrained anyone in his role. **Perhaps, all things considered, our best indicators of Lutterloh's performance may have been three decisions made by Pres. Washington: (1) to select Lutterloh, (2) to promote Lutterloh, and (3) to retain Lutterloh to the war's successful end.**

“North Carolina Gazette”
of March 30, 1797

FOR SALE,
A tract of Land in Chatham
county, on Haw-river, consisting of 450
acres, finely timbered and watered, with
a good house, and out house, stable, and a
good flat at a valuable ferry, commonly
called Clark's Ferry, on the main road from
Fayetteville to Hillsborough. It has a na-
tural fine mill leat, the race about half
done, the dam and floodgate finished, tim-
ber for the saw mill is hewed and at the
spot, some of the grist mill timber is got,
and thirty thousand bricks at the place;
the neighbourhood is a plentiful wheat
country, where a good mill is absolutely
wanting, as the Creek mill in a dry season
cannot grind, neither do they grind first
quality flour, and no opposition on the river
within sixteen miles—It is also a good situ-
ation for a distillery. Much more could be
said with regard to its favourable situation
for a mill.—A credit will be given.
For particulars apply to Henry Lewis
Lutterloh, Chatham county, or to Edward
Jones, Esq. Attorney at Law, Wilming-
ton.

This 1986 announcement in the
major newspaper of St. Louis,
Missouri, stated a newly confirmed
“fact” from the “Guinness Book of
World Records.” Guinness records
have to be documented before
they're approved for this
well known annual publication.

This German-American Lutterloh
family of merchants and military
men interestingly chose to educate
its sons to be medical doctors.
And having migrated from New York
and Philadelphia, it did not hesitate
to send them to northern medical
schools.

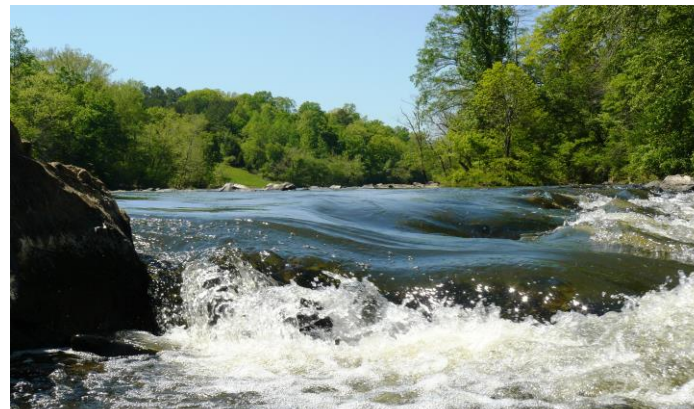
Chatham County was the home of
an early medical dynasty.

“St Louis Post - Dispatch” (St. Louis, Missouri)
of May 8, 1986

To Guinness

**PHYSICIANS — Henry Lewis
Lutterloh and Elizabeth
Grantham of Chatham County,
N.C., were the grandparents of 19
medical doctors. From 1850 to
1962, they practiced a total of 704
man-years.**

Shown Left: This advertisement, dated 1797, refers to a large 450-acre tract for sale. It references an early road that connected Fayetteville and Hillsborough, through Pittsboro, NC. His grandson, Thomas Snipes Lutterloh, would later become a Mayor of Fayetteville, NC, and his granddaughter, Sophia Lutterloh, would later marry James Palmer, a Mayor of Hillsborough.



The Haw River as viewed near Bynum in
Chatham County, NC. (Photo by Haw River Assembly)

A Note Regarding Henry's Wife, Elizabeth

The “Lutterloh Family Papers,”
archived at UNC Chapel Hill, include
a note signed by James Greetham
(not Grantham). Other researchers
have claimed that Elizabeth had a
son named James from a first
marriage, and that she was a widow
when she married Henry Lewis
Lutterloh. Early North Carolinian
records, however, recorded her
name as Elizabeth Grantham
Lutterloh. One descendant wrote,
“Miss Gretam (sic) was a daughter
of an English physician,” but that
fact is unverified.

Will of Henry Lewis Lutterloh - Dated May 8, 1791

As one examines the will of Henry Lewis Lutterloh below, it may at first seem curious that he was uncertain regarding the spelling of his wife's maiden name. This should not call his literacy into question. He was a German so English was not his first language. Other considerations may be helpful when reading this will. Henry was a highly successful businessman. At the mature age of 64, he first bought land in Chatham County, then expanded his estate to 1000 acres.

As a former businessman, it is not surprising that he had thoughtfully included contingency plans for his will. All of these plans, however, revealed the same intent: following his wife's death or remarriage, his sons should share as equally in the estate as possible.

Misspellings have been retained as they appeared in the original document; they may reflect the work of a recording clerk.

Chatham County, NC, Record of Estates
Vol. 2 (1795-1799), Pages 100 – 101, Archives Film # C.002.5001)

In the name of God, Amen, I Henry Lewis Lutterlow, In the County of Chatham and State of North Carolina Merchant being in perfect Helth and of sound mind and memory and understanding, that considering the uncertainty of this transitory Life do make publish and Declare this my Last Will and Testament in manner and form following.

Whereas I Know of no person so worthy of my affection and esteem as my dear Wife Elizabeth Gratham/Grutham/Greetham Lutterlow, I do hereby give devise and bequeath unto her, her Heirs Exeter's and administrators all my Estate wheresoever and whatsoever and of what nature Kind and quantity soever the same may be; and I do also appoint my said Dear wife [ink blot] whole and sole executrix of this my Will, Hereby revoking and making void all other and former Will and wills by me at anytime heretofore made,

This is only on Conditions as Long my Dear wife Elizabeth Gratham/ Grutham/ Greetham Lutterlow remains my Widow, if she marries again, it is My Will that my Estate whatsoever or wheresoever both real or personal shall be sold and Equally divided share and share alike amongst my children James Gratham, Charles Lutterlow and Henry Lutterlow for which purpose I appoint in Regard to Her Marrion(sic) again the following gentlemen to be my executors; (viz) John Williams Esquire, Mr. James Newland and Simon White.

- Signed Henry L. Lutterlow -

To see my Will fullfilled, I leave to my son Charles Lutterlow My gold watch Fold chain & Do.(ditto) seals and Trinkets belonging to the same my Silver Shoe & Knee buckles my silver Hetted (headed?) Sword and my Pistols above his share I leave to my son Henry Lutterlow all my silver & Gold medals my Gold Sleeve Buttons and my Gun. It is further my Will that no security or Bond to fullfill this my will shall be demanded of my Dear Wife Elizabeth Greetham/Grutham. *(Added note: "Her last name does not look at Gratham, but I've not seen the name Greetham or Grutham, before.")*

Lutterlow, as I have sufficient Reason to be satisfied that when ever she should be inclined to marrie she will acquaint the before mentioned three Gentlemen with her Intention or should my Dear wife **Elizabeth Greetham Lutterlow** think proper to sell any of my personal property or Land property or the whole of my property whatsoever or wheresoever and remove into another part of the world she as full power so to do without Controul.

Should she dye before all my sons are of the age of twenty one in that case the Eldest of my sons shall take care of the Plantation till the second son comes of age (of twenty one , blacked out with ink) then the Two Jointly to take care of the Plantation till the youngest comes of age of Twenty one years, then all and every part of my Estate shall be divided share and share alike by my three sons and -- (divide?) them as the(y) ? can best agree amongst themselves; whosoever should, neader (neither?) of my sons be of the age of Twenty one years, when my Dear wife Dies Then my executors, John Williams Esquire, James Newland and Simon White, will take care to have my sons bought up, Rent out the Plantation and negroes or Keep a Overseer whichever he think best, till the Eldest comes of age, then the management will fall to the Eldest son, but at the same time My executr's before mentioned will overlook my eldest son or sons, till the youngest is of the age of Twenty One Inspect their or his acct's and when ever the(y) find him or them intrasagent (intransigent) take the mannagement out of his or their hands and give him or them yearly the Profit of his or their share till the youngest comes of the age of Twenty one years, and it is my particular Desire that my son or sons consult and advise with my executors. (towit) John Williams, esquire James Newlin and Simon White as the are my particular friends and I Know them to be very Good Honest and Worthy men,

I leave Each of my executors a Gold morning Ring as a token of my Regard for them, Sign'd Seal'd and delivered by me and by my Order and Request this Eight Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven Hundred and Ninety one and in the fifteenth of America's Independence.

Chatham County State of North Carolina May 8, 1791

- Signed Henry Lewis Lutterlow -

In prescence: James Baker, John Williams, John A. Williams

Henry Lewis Lutterloh Cemetery
(Chatham County's Oldest Known Lutterloh Cemetery)

Location - Hadley Township. Off Clear Springs Court, lot 16 Laurel Ridge subdivision

Coordinates: 35d 48m 18.0s N; 79d 12m 22.0s W Click here for [Google maps](#)

Another view of the [graveyard wall](#).

Owner: Laurel Ridge Development, Inc in 2008.

Legal Description: Parcel 86403, DB 1367/1148 Plat 2007/493.

Topo Quadrant: Bynum D.

Family owned: Yes.

Abandoned: Yes.

Number of graves: 7.

Cemetery size: 30' x 50'.

White: Yes.

Restricted access: Yes. Private property

Overgrown and easy to identify: Yes.

Enclosed: Yes.

Enclosed explanation: Dry stacked stone wall.

Enclosed conditions: collapsed.

Markers: Yes.

Markers with inscriptions: Yes.

Number of readable markers: 2.

Last burial: 1791.

First burial: 1789.

Unusual situation: Yes.

Unusual situation: original 1700s stones are rare.

Markers damaged: Yes.

Other damage explanation: Weather.

Text Image Below: Research recording the "Henry Lewis Lutterloh Cemetery," as shown at the website, CemeteryCensus.com. The website states that the last update was done by Jim and Bev Wiggins and John Clauser. Their efforts were timely in recording the fading inscriptions of this old cemetery.

Significant events: Lutterlohs were early settlers. The two inscribed stones believed to be for daughters of Henry Lewis and Elizabeth Lutterloh. According to Deed T/259, 8 June 1814 which divides the estate of Elizabeth Lutterloh, this parcel went to son Lewis, with one acre reserved for family grave yard. Deed Y/187, Feb 1823, Lewis sells to Nathaniel Brewer and excepts from the sale 1 acre family grave yard where his mother and father are buried..

Miscellaneous information: Two adjoining plots -- one with collapsed wall that was approx 4' high with 4 graves, extension with lower wall and 3 graves. Site revisited 2 Dec 08 with Jane Pyle.

Last canvassed by: Jim & Bev Wiggins, John Clauser. Date: 6 Aug 2008.

1. **PHOTO** Lutterloh, Charlot (b. Unknown - d. Jun 1789)
[daughter of Henry Lewis and Elizabeth Lutterloh--not on stone]. Departed this life Jne 1789 Age ? years. roughly shaped sandstone. Stone has guidelines. [Another view](#).
2. Lutterloh, Elizabeth (b. Unknown - d. 10 Oct 1812)
wife of Henry Lewis Lutterloh. no marker--data from other sources, including Deed Y-187 from Lewis Lutterloh to N. Brewer excepting 1 acre graveyard where Lewis' mother and father are buried. Death date given in estate file for Elizabeth Lutterloh is 10 October 1812.
3. Lutterloh, Henry Lewis (b. 1723 - d. 1797)
husband of Elizabeth Lutterloh. no marker--data from other sources, including Deed Y-187 from Lewis Lutterloh to N. Brewer excepting 1 acre graveyard where Lewis' mother and father are buried.
4. **PHOTO** Lutterloh, Unknown (b. Unknown - d. Jan 1791)
[daughter of Henry Lewis and Elizabeth Lutterloh--not on stone]. Departed this life January 1791. roughly shaped sandstone. next to Charlot. Stone has guidelines. [Another view](#).

These photos of the "Henry Lewis Lutterloh Cemetery" are from CemeteryCensus.com. Only two gravestones are somewhat legible. The center photo shows the gravestone of Charlot Lutterloh (chalk added for reading). The photo at far right shows the gravestone of an unknown daughter of Henry Lewis Lutterloh and Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh.



Lutterloh Slaves Cemetery

Old Graham Road,
Chapel Ridge,
Hadley Township,
Chatham County, NC

The prosperity of the 1000-acre plantation of Charles Lutterloh relied on the hard labor of many slaves.

Hopefully, records may eventually be found recording their names.

Fortunately, a cemetery believed to contain the remains of the Lutterlohs' slaves has been preserved. The cemetery's land is believed to have been owned by Charles Lutterloh, a son of Henry Lutterloh.

The text image and photo shown here are from the website, CemeteryCensus.com.

Special thanks are extended to all who have recorded and helped to preserve this cemetery, including:

- Charles Eliason
- Britt Norwood
- Jane Pyle
- Fred Ward

May this cemetery always stand in memory of these important, if unnamed, early residents of Chatham County.

Location - Hadley Township. Between lots 513 and 516, Chapel Ridge, Old Graham Rd.

Coordinates: 35d 47m 43.0s N; 79d 13m 44.7s W Click here for [Google maps](#)

Owner: Jordan Lake Preserve Corporation.

Legal Description: DB 1116/710; Play 2006/710. Plat shows cemetery. Cemetery is parcel 83380..

Topo Quadrant: Bynum.

Privately owned: Yes. Explanation: Probably slave cemetery

Abandoned: Yes.

Number of graves: 50-100.

Cemetery size: 66' x 88'.

Unrestricted access: Yes.

Well maintained: Yes.

Enclosed: Yes.

Enclosed explanation: Recent lightweight black fence.

Enclosed conditions: New.

Markers: Yes.

Other damage explanation: Neglect; many stones probably missing.

Significant events: Henry Lutterloh and his sons were very early settlers in Chatham County, owned large landholdings and slaves. This parcel believed to be the landholdings of Henry's son Charles Lutterloh.

Miscellaneous information: Although no proof exists that slaves were buried here, there is a separate family cemetery and this one is large, with many depressions indicating burial sites and a number of fieldstone markers still in place. The site was also visited in April 2005, by Fred Ward, Charles Eliason, and Jane Pyle, and by Jane Pyle and Britt Norwood in July 2007.

Last canvassed by: Jane Pyle, Britt Norwood. Date: 27 Mar 2007.

Pictures provided by Beverly Wiggins in April 2009.

Another view of the [cemetery](#).

Unknown, Unknown (b. Unknown - d. Unknown)
No graves recorded



(Brigadier General) Charles Lutterloh, I (1784 - 1858)

(Second Generation Presented)

Son of Heinrich Ludwig "Henry Lewis" Lutterloh and Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh
Husband of Eliza Comerford Lutterloh

Earlier Military Career

Charles Lutterloh served in the War of 1812. His gravestone inscription reads, in part, "As an Officer in the US Army, he served his country in the earlier portion of his life and was in the field on the frontiers of Canada during the War of 1812 to 1815." He entered service as a private but was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, the rank he held throughout the war. (After the War, he was elected Brigadier General of the 6th Brigade of the State Militia by the North Carolina House and Senate.)

Marriage and Family

Charles married a young woman from a neighboring estate, Eliza Comerford, in 1813 while he was in Salisbury, NC, on military business. Their marriage was recorded: "Lutterloh, Charles & Eliza Comerford, 18 April 1813; Robt. Mitchell, bondsman; Geo Dunn, wit. (From "Marriages of Rowan County, NC, 1753-1868" by Brent Holcomb; 2009.) Eleven of their children would reach adulthood, many of them making substantial contributions to towns throughout the central and eastern regions.

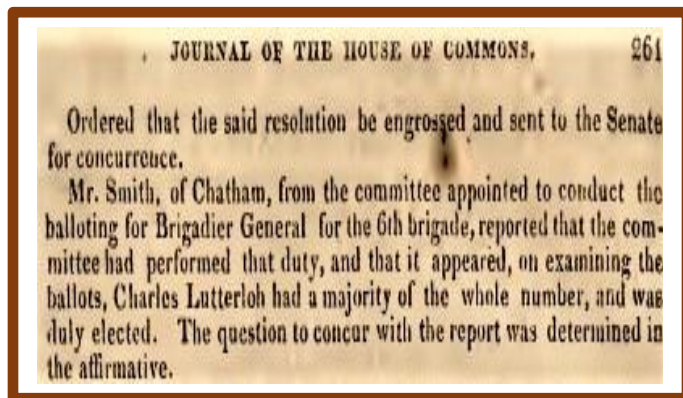
Later Farming Career

After his military service, Charles supervised his own large and prosperous farm in Chatham County, NC. He also reared and sold thoroughbred horses. He showed civic leadership, serving as a Chatham County Commissioner, and serving as a county delegate at the statewide "Internal Improvements Convention" held in 1833.

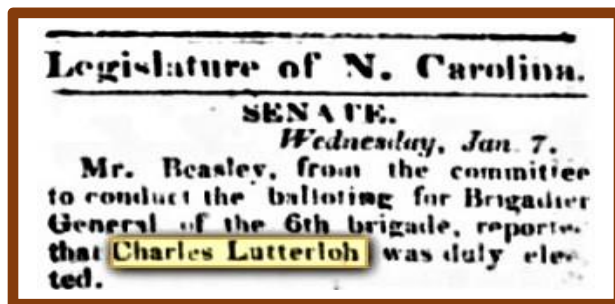
North Carolina's House and Senate Elect Charles Lutterloh as Brigadier General

There has been some confusion in the past regarding the rank of General indicated on Charles' gravestone. Some have suggested that this title was given by his local community as a gesture of respect.

Further research, however, has proven otherwise. The "1828-1829 Journal of the House of Commons" for North Carolina stated that the House had elected Charles Lutterloh as Brigadier General for the 6th Brigade:



North Carolina's Senate did likewise. On Jan. 15, 1829, the "North Carolina Star" announced:

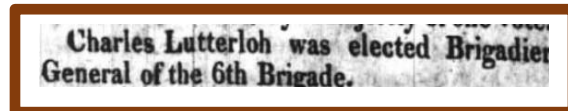


Charles's Lutterloh's new appointment was reported in various newspapers.

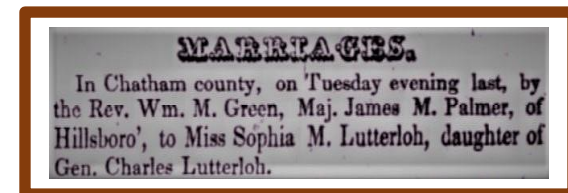
Announced in Raleigh:
"The Weekly - Register" (Jan. 9, 1829):



Announced in Fayetteville:
"Fayetteville Weekly Observer" (Jan. 15, 1829):



In Raleigh and elsewhere, he was thereafter publicly addressed as "General."
("Weekly Raleigh Register" of Jan. 31, 1840):



Some documents above referred to the "6th Brigade." Part of the 6th Brigade of the North Carolina Militia had fought in the War of 1812, serving in Canada.

In conclusion, the rank of General shown on Charles' gravestone was correct. It's true that his highest earned rank with the U.S. Army in the War of 1812 was that of 1st Lieutenant. But in 1829, Charles was officially elected Brigadier General of the State Militia's 6th Brigade by North Carolina's House and Senate.

Military Service of Charles Lutterloh in the War of 1812

The British viewed our War of 1812 as a minor theater in their greater conflict, the Napoleonic Wars. But as they burned the White House in Washington, DC, Americans saw nothing minor about it. Charles' joined the U.S. Army effort one month after the United States declared war, and he served until the war's end.

Following the War of 1812, pension payments were first given to disabled veterans

and to the heirs of soldiers who died during the war. Starting in 1871, pensions were also approved based on service. The following year, Charles' widow, Eliza, submitted a widow's pension claim.

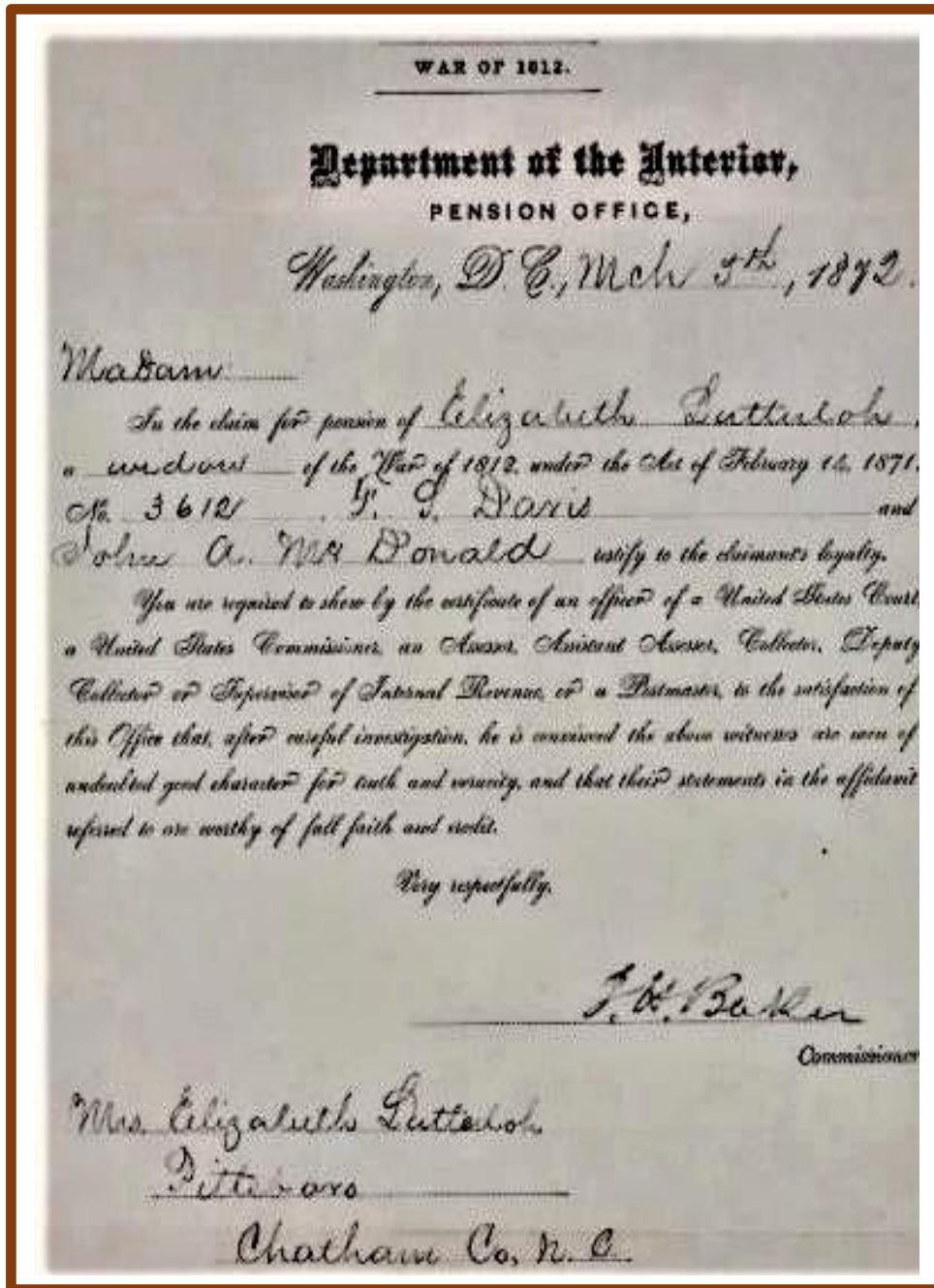
The pages below are from the U.S. Army Pension Files for the War of 1812. They confirm that Charles served from July 6, 1812 to May 17, 1815. They also state that Charles and Eliza married on April 18, 1813 in Rowan County. (They married in Salisbury, where he was on military business.)

Soldier <i>Lutterloh, Charles</i>		Numbers
		War of 1812
Widow <i>Lutterloh, Elizabeth</i>	<i>Wid. Org.</i>	<i>3612</i>
Service <i>1st Capt Robert</i>	<i>Wid. Org.</i>	<i>3114</i>
<i>Mitchell Co. N.C. Mil. Co.</i>		County <i>10808-160-50</i>
		Land Warrants
Enl. <i>July 6, 1812</i>	Dis. <i>May 17 - 1815</i>	
Residence of Soldier <i>1851. Chatham Co. N.C.</i>		
Residence of Widow <i>1871 Chatham Co. (P.D. Pittsboro) N.C.</i>		
maiden name of Widow <i>Elizabeth Comberford,</i>		
Marriage of Soldier and Widow <i>Apr 18, 1813. Rowan Co. N.C.</i>		
Death of Soldier <i>Aug 27, 1858. Chatham Co. N.C.</i>		
Death of Widow		
Exr. <i>6/18/79</i>	Rev'r <i>6/18/79</i>	Envelope written by
		Rev'r

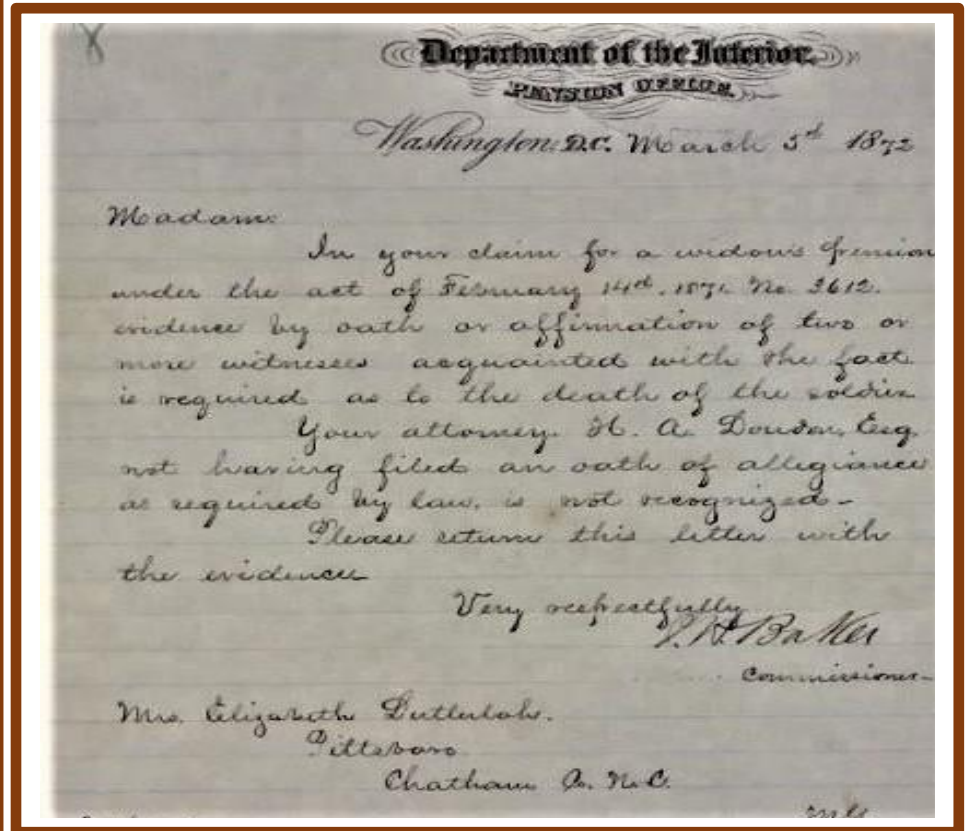
Pittsboro Chatham County N.C.
March 28. 1872

This is to certify that V. John T. Mason, Post Master at Pittsboro in State County aforesaid after careful investigation has commenced that F. J. Davis & John H. McDonald who testify to the loyalty of Mrs Elizabeth Lutterloh widow of Gen Charles Lutterloh who has filed a claim for Pension as a survivor of the war of 1812 under the Act of February 14 1871 No 3612 an man of undoubted good character for truth and veracity and that their statements in the affidavit referred to are worthy of full faith and credit.

This 28 day of March A.D. 1872
J. T. Mallory P.M.



To assist with her pension application, Eliza employed the services of an attorney. The pages shown here pertained to the documentation of the claimant's loyalty, as evidenced by an oath of allegiance and witnesses' testimony.



The Particulars of Charles' Military Service

The U.S. Congress declared War on Britain on June 18, 1812. Charles' military service began the next month, on July 6, 1812. He was part of the U.S. Army's 10th Infantry Regiment. Most North Carolinians serving were in that regiment.

Charles served from the war's beginning to its end, and he did see action in Canada. He entered service as a private but was quickly promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant, the rank he held throughout the war.

Charles may have found inspiration from another North Carolinian, John Forsyth. With the Regiment of Riflemen, Forsyth was part of many successful actions in Canada and he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Killed in action, he became a hero in his home state, and the county of Forsyth was named in his honor.

These pages show the claimant's compliance with procedural requirements. Before 1886, widows' pensions from the War of 1812 were less than \$12 monthly. * In current dollars, that would equate to less than \$316 monthly. (* History of Military Pension in the U.S." by Wm. Henry Glasson, Columbia Univ., 1900)

WAR OF 1812.

Department of the Interior,
PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 5th, 1872

Madam:

In the claim of Elizabeth Lutterloh for a widow's pension, under act of February 14, 1871, No. 3612, proof of her marriage to the soldier prior to ~~February 17, 1812~~ ^{February 17, 1815} is required. You are informed that proof upon this point is of value in the following order:

1. A certified copy of a church or other public record.
2. An affidavit of the officiating clergyman or magistrate.
3. The testimony of two or more eye-witnesses of the ceremony.
4. The testimony of two or more witnesses who know the parties to have lived together as husband and wife from the date of their alleged marriage, the witnesses stating the period during which they knew them thus to cohabit.

Before any of the lower classes of evidence can be accepted, it must be shown by competent testimony that none higher can be obtained.

Return this circular with the evidence.

Very respectfully, J. W. Bate

Commissioner.

Mrs Elizabeth Lutterloh,
Pittsboro,
Chatham Co. N. C.

Pittsboro Chatham County
North Carolina May 29 1871

Dear Henry Ben Hoffman
Esq. Sonson

Sir

Enclosed you have the Declaration of Mr. Elsiebach Test widow of First Lieutenant Charles Lutterloh of the 10th Regiment of Infantry from the 6th day of July 1812 as his Com-munism show and is recorded in the war office at the City of Washington - You will also find the certificate of the J. P. who married them on hand and she would consider it a great favor if you would return the certificate as she always keeps that and has Communion filed together - They removed to this County to live immediately after he returned from the Army and has been a citizen ever since and raised quite a large family -

Yours very Resp
Henry Wilford

The Will of Charles Lutterloh – Dated March 23, 1835

This will names, in added black bold font, the eleven children of Charles and Eliza. Appearing in blue bold font, some of the family's slaves are also named.

In his will, Charles chose to distribute his property equally among his wife and children, including his married daughters.

Chatham Co., NC Record of Wills, 1858-1866
(Vol. D, pp. 14, 15, 16 - NC State Archives Film # C.022.8003)

In the name of God, Amen. I Charles Lutterloh of the County of Chatham and State of North Carolina being of sound mind and memory but knowing the uncertainty of my earthly existence do make and publish and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling all former wills by me made.

ITEM 1st - I give and bequeath to my living wife **Elizabeth** all the land south of Dry Creek now owned by me during her natural life.

ITEM 2nd - I give and bequeath to my said wife **Elizabeth** during her natural life the following negroes to wit: **Haywood, Oliver, Jim & Senderella and her two children.**

ITEM 3rd - I give and bequeath to my loving **Elizabeth** ten good milk cows, four good mules, thirty head of hogs, a choice wagon and gear, a buggy and harness. The blacksmith's tools and farming utensils and tools sufficient to cultivate the land given her for her lifetime in Item 1st, and the household and kitchen furniture.

ITEM 4th - I give and bequeath to my loving son **Washington** and to his heirs forever at the death of his Mother my said wife **Elizabeth** the land south of Dry Creek, given in Item 1st to the said **Elizabeth** during her natural life.

ITEM 5th - It is my will and desire that at my death all the property both real and personal of which I die in any manner possessed or seized and not otherwise disposed of in this will shall be divided into eleven equal shares, one of which shares I give and bequeath to my loving son **Charles** and his Issue forever.

- A second I give and bequeath to my loving son **Thomas** and to his Issue forever.
- A third I give and bequeath to my loving son **Edward** and his Issue forever.
- A fourth I give and bequeath to my loving son **William** and his Issue forever.
- A fifth I give and bequeath to my loving son **Washington** and to his Issue forever.
- A sixth I give and bequeath to my executors herein after named and their heirs in trust for my loving son **Frederic** and his Issue forever.
- A seventh I give and bequeath to my Executors hereinafter appointed and named, and to their heirs forever in trust for the sole and separate use of my loving

daughter **Sophia** free from the claim or claims of her present or of any future husband and after her death to her Issue forever.

- An eighth I give and bequeath to my said Executors and their heirs forever in trust for the sole and separate use of my loving daughter **Ellen wife of Nathaniel Alston** free from the claim or claims of her said husband Nathaniel or of any other future husband and after her death to her Issue forever.
- A ninth I give and bequeath to my said Executors in trust for the sole and separate use of my loving daughter **Louisa wife of Esly Hunt** free from the claim or claims of her said husband Esly (*added, Esley*) or any future husband and after her death her Issue forever.
- A tenth I give and bequeath to my said Executors in trust for the sole use and separate use of loving daughter **Hannah** (*added, Joanna*) **wife of J.J. Rogers** free from the claim or claims of her said husband or any future husbands and after her death to her Issue.
- An eleventh I give and bequeath to my Executors hereinafter appointed in trust for the sole and separate use of my loving daughter **Catherine** (*added, Charlotte*) **wife of Alfred Smith** free from the claim or claims of her said husband Alfred or any future husband and after her death to her Issue forever.

ITEM 6th - If any of my children shall die before or after the division mentioned in Item 5th without Issue surviving them, it is my will and desire that the portion which would have gone to the child or children so dying without Issue surviving shall go and be divided equally among my surviving children or their Issue in the same manner and my said Executors hereafter appointed and named shall be declared trustees in the same manner and for the same purposes of the portion coming to any one for my children for whom they have been appointed trustees in Item 5th, as if the property had been conveyed to them directly and specially upon said trusts.

ITEM 7th - It is my will and desire that if any of my children shall die either before or after the division mentioned in Item 5th leaving Issue surviving the Issue of such child or children so dying shall be entitled to the portion to which his, her or their parent would have been entitled to had he or she survived.

ITEM 8th - It is my will and desire that at the division mentioned in Item 5th each of my children shall be charged with that property I have given off to each of them at the valuation put upon the property by me at the time of the giving. For which valuation, see a book kept by me for that purpose.

ITEM 9th - At the division **Washington** is not to be charged with the value of the land given him in this will after the death of his Mother my wife **Elizabeth** but it is my will and desire that he shall have the land entire.

(Continued on Next Page)

ITEM 10th - It is my will and desire that the property to wit, the negroes **Haywood Oliver, Jim and Cenderrela** and the two children given by this will to my loving wife Elizabeth during her natural life, shall at her death be divided equally, among all my children in the same manner and my Executors declared Trustees for the same purposes as provided in Item 5th.

ITEM 11th - I hereby authorize and empower my Executors hereinafter nominated and appointed as trustees to sell the property given to them as trustees for the benefit of my said children and also to rent hire or otherwise dispose of the same provided the profits of such selling renting or hiring be disposed of in good faith to the use and benefit of my said children for whom they are appointed trustees as aforesaid.

ITEM 12th - I hereby nominate and appoint my son **Thomas S. Lutterloh** and my loving friend **William P. Hadly** Executors Executors(repeated) of this my last will and Testament

Witness my hand and seal this 18th day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Four.

C. Lutterloh Sen. {Seal}

Signed declared and published by the above named Charles Lutterloh as and for his last will and testament in presence of the underwritten persons who at his request and in his presence have attested the same
Sidney Smith
Carney Bynum

I Charles Lutterloh named as the Testator in the will to which this is annexed do hereby make this present codicil which I do order and direct shall be taken as a part of my annexed last will and testament and which will in all respects, excepting wherein it is altered or changed by the codicil to my said will. I do hereby republish and affirm I hereby nominate and appoint my loving son **Washington J. Lutterloh** co-executor with my son **Thomas S. Lutterloh** of this my last will and testament in the place of my friend Wm. P Hadly. in witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal this 23rd day of March 1835.
Jno Manning
A. F. Olmsted
C. Lutterloh Sen {Seal}

Nov. Session 1838

The foregoing last will & testament of Charles Lutterloh was duly proved in open court by the oath of Sidney Smith and Carney Bynum the witness thereto as also the codicil by Jno Maning and A. F. Olmsted and the Executors therein named were duly qualified.

Charles Lutterloh – In the News

1837 EQUESTRIAN SALES: Charles Lutterloh was fond of fine horses. (His grandson, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt of Brevard, NC, would later share that same interest.)
“Fayetteville Weekly Observer” of Dec. 20, 1837:

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.
THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough-bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to
CHARLES LUTTERLOH
Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

1843
COURTHOUSE
BIDS:

This notice in Raleigh's "Weekly Standard" of June 28, 1843 shows that Charles was serving as Chatham County Commissioner and was working to arrange the construction of a new county courthouse.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to contract for the building of a *fire proof* Court House in the town of Pittsborough in Chatham County, will receive Sealed Proposals until the 10th day of July next.
All persons making proposals will accompany their bids with a plan and specification. The Commissioners having agreed on no particular one except that the building is to be about 65 feet long and 45 feet wide, with 6 Offices below and a Court Room and 2 Jury rooms above. The Contractor to furnish all the materials, which are to be of the best quality, and the whole Job to be completed in an architectural and workmanlike manner. The foundation will be of Stone, and the balance of the Building of Brick. Payments will be made as the work progresses. Bond with approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.
GEO. W. THOMPSON,
ISAIAH BURNETT,
CHARLES LUTTERLOH,
HENRY A. LONDON,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
Commissioners.
Pittsborough, June 5, 1843. 451-8t

Charles Lutterloh was also in the news as a delegate representing Chatham County in the statewide "Internal Improvements Convention" held at the Government House (formerly, Tryon Palace) in New Bern, NC, in 1833. The "New Bern Sentinel" of July 12, 1833, reported Chatham's attending delegates:

Chatham---Jona. Haralson, Abraham G. Kean, C. J. Williams, William H. Harden, P. Le Messurier, Charles Lutterloh, H. S. Clark, Thomas Prince.

During this convention, speaker William J. Gaston called attention to the state's lack of colleges, hospitals, roads, and care for those with handicaps. His call for improvements was complicated by a heightened awareness of the competing economic and political interests of the state's eastern and western sections. In short, the wealthier and more politically powerful eastern section did not want to fund improvements in the growing western section.

The convention was being held in New Bern, an eastern town. This biased article, published in the local paper during the convention, identified many of the concerns that impeded their path forward.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.

Prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes.—*Declaration of Independence.*

On the 18th of December, 1776, a memorable year in the history of our happy country, the representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, renowned for the purity of their patriotism and motives, assembled in Congress at Halifax, and formed our present excellent Constitution. They were pure spirits, who were then passing through the fiery ordeal of our Revolution, and knew well how to estimate the value and worth of liberty and equality of rights.—These men were uninfluenced by ambitious motives or personal aggrandizement; and the sole object of all their deliberations, was the happiness and welfare of

their fellow citizens. A Constitution formed under such circumstances, and by men of such sterling integrity, could not fail to secure to their electors, the people, that uninterrupted happiness which we have now enjoyed, under its benign influence for more than half a century. But the spirit of innovation and change has gone abroad, and it is now proposed in "an Address on amending the State Constitution," to destroy the work of your forefathers, because "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

Our State Constitution was the work of the united deliberations of the representatives of the whole State; and the present subdivisions of counties, were the result of convenience and chance. The Eastern part of the State possesses a larger number of small counties, and a greater population of blacks; the Western section is comparatively poor, and contains a small number of slaves,—all the rich lands of North Carolina are in the Eastern section. If the premises assumed by the author of the address, be granted, the deductions which are drawn, fraught with so much injustice and oppression must naturally follow. The great hue and cry, is that the East op-

presses the West! This declaration appears to be so perfectly puerile, that we should not here stop to answer it, if the artificial argument contained in the address, did not make out a case of seeming injustice. Is the West separated from the East? Is it a province subject to the dominion of the East? Or is it the larger portion of North Carolina? Who first run this ideal line between the East and the West? The East has had no hand in this business, but has pursued the even tenor of its way, enjoying the blessings of our Constitution. The West modestly says to the East, you have the larger number of representatives in the Legislature, and have used the power which you have thus lawfully and constitutionally acquired in a mild and merciful manner, but give us the power now, by diminishing your number of representatives, and we will tax your slaves and rich lands up to the eyebrows,—we go for the free white

men, and we will allow you no voice in the councils of the State, for your slaves,—a large number of us of the West are opposed to slavery,—and regard the system as inconsistent with the rights of man.

The voice from the West, is clamorous in its demands for a Convention, because the "Representation is unequal." Let us see the plausibility of this assertion. Desperate cases require desperate remedies; and he who wants argument and truth on his side, is very apt to appeal to the prejudices and pas-

sions of our nature. One of the causes which produced the American Revolution, was that the Colonies were taxed by the Mother Country (Great Britain) in the British Parliament, and not allowed a representative in Parliament. The Parliament sat in London, upwards of three thousand miles from our country, and was constituted of men, ten of whom had never seen our country, knew not our wants, and regarded us more in the light of slaves, than as fellow citizens—and superadded to this, we were not even allowed one representative, although we were "drained to the dregs" by taxation, to enrich the British treasury! Does the relative situation of the Eastern and Western sections of North Carolina present a case of such enormity as this?—God forbid! On the contrary, all laws passed by our Legislature, have equal bearing upon the whole State. The white man and the black man, who reside in the populous county of Orange, (containing 17,000 white inhabitants) pay no more taxes, than the same description of inhabitants residing in the small county of Washington (containing from 3 to 5,000 white inhabitants.) The freeholder in Washington County who pays under our State Laws the same tax as the freeholder in Orange, votes for three representatives, viz: One Senator, and two Commoners, and so does the freeholder of Orange. But if the proposition be adopted, that because it is your misfortune to live in

a small county, your political power must be abridged, (you then produce in truth and fact) great injustice & oppression. The inhabitant of Washington county, who pays a tax into the treasury of \$20, must only be allowed to vote for one representative; whilst the inhabitant of Orange, who pays the same tax. (\$20) enjoys the enviable privilege of voting for three rep-

(Continued on the Next Page)

representatives!!! Oh unhappy little county, you had better sell your political birthright for Western gold-dust, than submit to such degradation! Every enlightened politician who has no selfish views at heart, will legislate for the whole State, and not create sectional and local prejudices, and thus dismember and distract the State. The Constitution does not recognise an Eastern and Western interest, for it was made for the whole State, and but for the hue and cry raised by a few designing politicians, we should never have heard that the East oppresses the West; Eastern and Western men framed the present Constitution, Western men laid out their own Counties, and they enjoy great benefits from their large size; their county taxes are not as heavy; they are seldom called on to serve as jurors, &c. &c. County burdens fall light on them, on account of the great number of inhabitants—these burdens are of serious inconvenience to the small counties. The Western counties certainly cannot complain of a want of representatives, one Senator and two Commons are amply

sufficient to do the business of any county in the State. It seems then, that the West is not oppressed, and they have no real cause of complaint. What then is the matter? We will tell you. The East have the larger number of representatives in the Legislature, which gives them the balance of power, and the politicians of the West want it. In confirmation of this notion, take for example another of the "oppressions of the West." It is proposed to "abolish borough representation;" why?—because the West only sends two borough members, viz: one from Salisbury and the other from Hillsborough; whereas the East sends five, viz: one from each of the towns of Halifax, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington and Fayetteville. Thus it is proposed to abridge the political power of the East, not because the West is really injured thereby, but because she is determined to secure that power to herself, and thus to treat the East as her mood and fancy may suggest. Bear in mind these towns are entitled each to one member by the Constitution, and not by the power or influence of the East, and that this Constitution was formed by Western as well as Eastern men. If this then is oppression, they must not blame the East, because it is one in part of their own manufacture. But it is no oppression; on the contrary, much of the talent which

dignities and adorns our legislation, comes from these towns; and old members will bear me out in saying, that many has been the time, they have applied for assistance from the superior attainments of the borough members. We all know, that the borough member represents distinct interests from those of the county members, that the one is a mercantile community, and the other agricultural. The inequality of representation seems to be the material grievance under which the West exclusively suffers. The other propositions of amendment to the Constitution, become mere matters of expediency, and are not confined in their operation to any peculiar locality or interest. The question now submitted is, will you surrender the power which you lawfully and constitutionally possess, and go into Convention to redress a mere imaginary grievance. The mass of the people in the West, know nothing of this pretended grievance; they live as happy as they ever did—their soil produces as well under the present Constitution, as it would under the new fangled instrument which the address wishes you to adopt nearly all the higher offices of the State are filled by Western men, as they generally have been, viz: the Governor, the two Senators in Congress, two out of three Supreme Court Judges, four out of the six Superior Court Judges, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General, and yet the address and Senex are endeavouring to per-

suaire us against light and knowledge, that we are trampling in the dust the rights of our fellow citizens of the West. The people of the West do not lay this uncharitable charge as a crying sin at our doors. It is the work of a few designing politicians to juggle you out of your rights. A deeper scheme is laid for you than you are aware of; you are told that the polls will be open at the August elections to ascertain whether the people will have a Convention or not. Strenuous exertions will be made to obtain an almost unanimous vote in its favor in the West; and if they can succeed in obtaining but a partial vote in the East, they will have a majority, and thus obtain a Convention. We beseech you not to vote at all on the subject,—for every vote given in favor of a Convention, is one step nearer to your political condemnation and downfall. If you are now lawfully possessed of the balance of power, why surrender it to the West? The East has always magnanimously used it, and you have no certain guaranty that the

same disposition will be made of it by the West. The West is said to possess the larger number of white inhabitants; go not, therefore, into a Convention where your voice will be lost, and you are not permitted to enjoy any benefit on account of your black population. In the Northern States there are no slaves, and yet in the formation of the Constitution of the United States, our Northern brethren had the magnanimity to allow us, in sending representatives to Congress, to take into the computation three-fifths of our coloured population. The address proposes to lop off this branch of our strength, and thus to diminish our weight in the State councils, and give the power to the West. It is a dangerous thing to trifle with a good Constitution of any kind; avoid all political quacks and nostrums—turn your attention to the internal improvement of the State—give employment to your idle population—call into action and notice our vast resources, and you will soon find that our old Constitution is good enough, and aspiring politicians otherwise more profitably employed.

Many arguments presented in this article are unsurprising, given the east - west tensions of the era. One comment, however, draws attention: "A large number of us of the West are opposed to slavery - and regard the system as inconsistent with the rights of man." The western section had fewer slaves, and therefore had less interest in protecting the slaveholders' claimed "rights" and advantages. Beyond the political and economic implications of slavery, however, the author acknowledged that a number of westerners believed that slavery itself was immoral. In the south of the early 1830's, such a perspective would have been enlightened - and extreme - as it challenged the very foundation of slavery. One wonders what Charles Lutterloh, a slaveholder in the central piedmont region, might have been thinking as he heard such arguments.

The article's author warned against convening another constitutional convention. He probably assumed that the debate over the state funding of improvements would lead to such an event. He was correct. Two years later, the state's 1835 Constitutional Convention permanently reduced the easterners' political advantages and power.



This certificate, archived in the Lutterloh Papers at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, declared that Charles Lutterloh was a Master Mason. It was issued by a lodge in Albany, New York. This is not surprising since Charles' uncle, Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, had been honored in that state for his Revolutionary War service and had served as the first president of the German Society of New York. As a family of merchants, the Lutterlohs routinely visited New York.

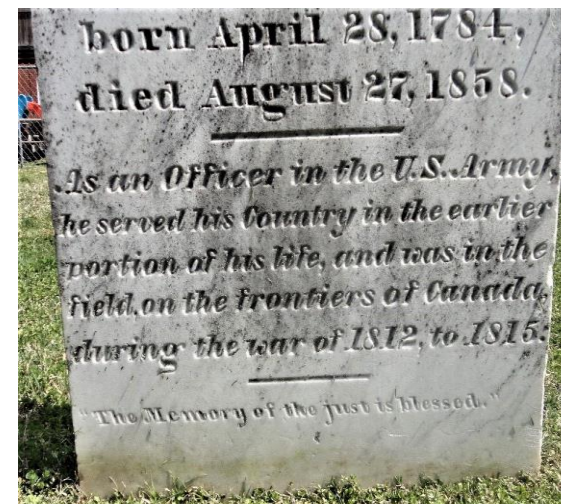
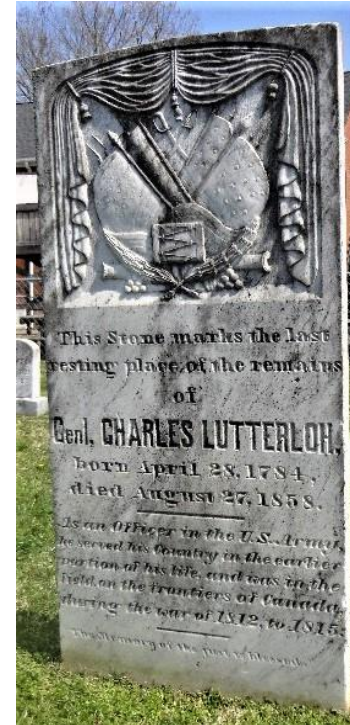
(Brigadier General) Charles Lutterloh, I (1784 - 1858)

At his residence, in Chatham County, on Friday the 27th of Aug., Gen. CHARLES LUTTERLOH, aged 74 years. The deceased volunteered in the war of 1812 as a private,*but was very soon promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant which rank he held and continued in the service of his country until peace was declared—since which time he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. As a friend and neighbor he was universally beloved and respected. As a husband kind and affectionate, as a parent his chief desire was to promote the happiness of his children and to make them useful citizens. He died as he had lived an honest man and without an enemy.
Cem.

"Fayetteville Observer", of Sept 2, 1858
(Posted by DigitalNC.com)

1st Burial: Charles was first interred on the family's plantation cemetery, now known as the "Charles Lutterloh Family Cemetery" of Chatham County.

2nd Burial: The remains of Col. Charles Lutterloh were moved from the Charles Lutterloh Family Cemetery about 1960 to the Pittsboro Methodist Church Cemetery, where a new marker was erected. His son, Washington J. Lutterloh (1830-1893), and Washington's wife, Della, had been buried in this same cemetery.



Current
Burial Site:

Pittsboro United
Methodist Church
Cemetery of
Chatham Co., NC

Eliza Comerford Lutterloh (1794 – 1875)

Wife of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh

(2nd Generation Presented)

Five years after her death, Eliza Comerford Lutterloh was honored with the installation of a stained-glass window, "Ave Maria Grati," placed in the local Episcopal church. In the "History of St. Bartholomew's Parish" (1955), Joshua Marion James stated, "As Eliza Comerford of Wilmington, this young woman visited in the home of Col. Edward Jones at Rock Rest near Pittsboro and met and married Charles Lutterloh, whose place



adjoined. After her marriage, she was confirmed by Bishop Ives, the service taking place in the Methodist church in 1831, this being the first confirmation recorded in the Parish Register." (Added Note: Pittsboro's Episcopal parish was meeting at the Methodist church during the construction of their own building.)

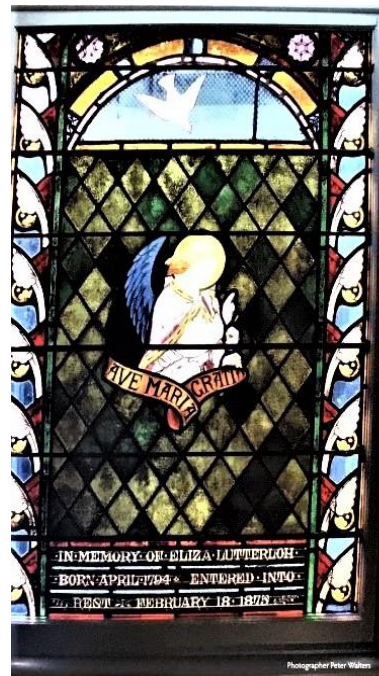
Memorial Window.

A beautiful stained-glass memorial window has been placed in the Episcopal church, at this place, in memory of the late Mrs. Charles Lutterloh by two of her daughters. We think this a most appropriate way of honoring the dead and adorning the house of God. This is the fourth memorial window that has been placed in this church.

"The Chatham Record" of May 20, 1880



St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church
Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC



ELIZA CUMMERFORD LUTTERLOH (1794-1875) *A 19th Century Soap Opera*

No tombstone, only the oldest stained glass window in St. Bartholomew's Church in Pittsboro, commemorates the life of Eliza Lutterloh. Yet, from her faded journal entries she comes to life, not only as the orphaned girl who married Col. Charles Lutterloh, an officer "in the field on the frontiers of Canada 1812-1815," but also as a daring, brash, head-strong example of a modern woman circa 1812.

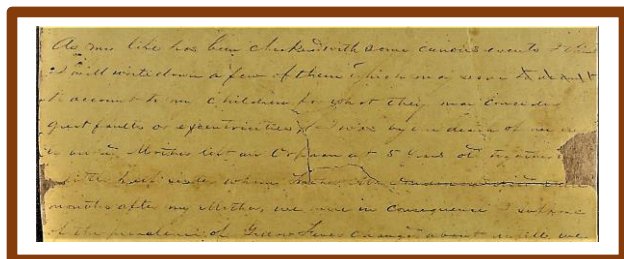
Listen to her story!

Audio Exhibit on Eliza Comerford Lutterloh in the Chatham County Historical Museum in Pittsboro, NC

In her memoir, Eliza Comerford Lutterloh stated that she remembered well the excitement that prevailed when George Washington died. Having an historical document this old is a rare treasure, and for this, Chatham County and Mrs. Lutterloh's descendants have Ms. Jane Pyle to thank.

Jane Pyle was a Chatham County printer and local historian. When she died in 2013, the local government published, "Be it resolved that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Pittsboro, NC, hereby express our deep sympathy at the passing of Jane Pyle." Her community had come to appreciate how Ms. Pyle had used her time and talents to recover and document the history unique to Chatham County. In today's world, with its broad emphasis on global events, it's helpful to remember that much of America's early history can be best understood in local and regional contexts.

In the case of Mrs. Lutterloh's memoir, Ms. Pyle patiently and fully transcribed a very old document. When she read that document at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill in 2006, she described it as faded, with parts illegible. By 2017, when I examined the same original document, I found that much of it was faded beyond recovery – even with digital enhancement. Ms. Pyle had saved Mrs. Lutterloh's words and perspective just before they would have been lost. Here is a digitally-enhanced sample of Eliza Lutterloh's writing:



The memoir of Eliza Comerford Lutterloh is archived in the Special Collections of the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

In September of 2006, Ms. Pyle transcribed and published the entire memoir of Eliza Comerford Lutterloh in two editions of a local historical newsletter, "The Chatham Historical Journal" (Vol. 19, Numbers 2 and 3). Her work is republished in full below, courtesy of the Chatham County Historical Association. All text and images are from Ms. Pyle's newsletters, with only formatting modified.

(Presented here by permission of the Chatham County Historical Association.)



The Chatham Historical Journal

Volume 19, Number 2 Chatham County, North Carolina September 2006

***A Nineteenth-century Soap Opera:
Eliza Lutterloh's Memoir***

Transcription and comments by Jane Pyle*



**In memory of Eliza Lutterloh
born April 1794
entered into rest February 18, 1875
(St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro)**

The oldest stained-glass window in St. Bartholomew's Church in Pittsboro commemorates the life of Eliza Lutterloh, 1794 to 1875. She has no grave or tombstone in the churchyard, no listing in the church register. Her life takes form with a faded document in the Washington Lutterloh file in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Unsigned and undated, the papers seem to be a memoir by Eliza Comerford, Washington Lutterloh's mother. It reads like a soap opera with no ending.

In the transcription below, I insert minimal punctuation and provide paragraph indentations and section divisions to relieve the reader from the tedium of a page of solid type. I leave spelling, sentence structure, crossouts, and dangling words unchanged where the meaning seems clear. My additions are enclosed in brackets. Following the transcription, I add comments about some of the people she mentions.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the economic and social focus of Chatham County was toward Fayetteville and Wilmington. Chatham County had been formed only in 1771, from Orange County, and Pittsboro was not incorporated until 1787. The focus toward the south began to decline only after the selection of Raleigh as the state capital in 1792.

***Jane Pyle, longtime member of the Chatham County Historical Association, has written articles for and edited the Chatham Historical Journal since 1988.**

[Beginnings. . .]

As my life has been checkered with some curious events I think I will write down a few of them, which may serve to account to my children for what they may consider great faults or excentricities. I was by the death of my dearly beloved Mother left an Orphan at 5 Years old together [with a] little half-sister whose Father Mr. Anderson died three months after my Mother, we were in consequence I suppose of the prevalence of Yellow Fever changed about untill we had lived with five families. Our health being bad we were then sent to the Sound 6 miles below Wilmington at which place I entered a little School. The master was a good teacher but a very severe one, I had memorised Popes Universal Prayer and all the Multiplication table before I was 7 years old, I recollect very well the excitement that prevail when Genl Washington died.

As Mr. George Hooper took the guardianship of my little property in Wilmington Mr. Edward Jones took us

to live with him so after remaining a short time in Wilmington while the Court was proceeding he brought us up to Fayetteville to Mr. Peter Mallett. There I became acquainted with Miss Eliza Mallett one of the most beautiful, good kind and affectionate young Ladies I ever knew[.] she seemed to take a particular kindness for me[.] made me several pretty little presents and had me to read to her occasionally. I became so fond of her that I could not bear the thought of leaving her untill she assured me repeatedly that her sister Mrs. Jones would be very kind to me. Mrs. Jones had previously come up to Chatham so I left dear Miss Eliza and then began my troubles.

[Arrival in Chatham. . .]

I will remember the day I arrived at Mr. Jones's[.] I had in a few days to undergo a kind of examination, wheather I could read or sew or do any other useful work I answered in a way that astonished them all so that I was formally installed in the Office of house-keeper and seamstress and you may safely believe that I worked as Steadily and as faithfully as many grown persons, there were some some young Ladies, nieces of the Jones's staying at that house at [that] time and indeed others at different times[.] The Misses deBernier very delightful young Ladies very kind and even affectionate to me. I loved them very much[.] they were highly educated and of the most delicate and refined manners and deportment.

I soon found that I was not a favorite with the heads of the family[.] they always treated me as if we were inferior[.] seldom speaking to me but with most decided authority quite regardless of feeling or compassion. Fanny then the oldest child was a nice little girl became as fond of my little sister Ellen as she was of her sister Betsey[.] indeed they were then and ever after as great friends and pleasant children as I ever knew[.] Mr. Jones used to call Ellen after she became large enough to sit at the table "Save all" frequently taking a few pieces off the plates of others and putting them on hers. I never remember his whipping her. but once when she was about 13 and that was for neglecting to shut the upstairs windows on the approach of a storm[.]

[B]ut I seldom passed a day without experiencing a little faultfinding and that of a very severe nature[.] indeed he was so cross and illnatured to me that I was always afraid to say a word, so that I was glad when he was absent at court. It was one of the greatest troubles of my life to ask for a frock or pair of shoes. When he brought dresses for us altho he was quite tasty in the selection of patterns for his own family but for me anything was rather too grand, One frock he bought for me was so ugly and dirty looking that I cut it in three



Detail of Pittsboro-Rock Rest vicinity,
from Map of Chatham County, 1870, by Capt. N. A. Ramsey

pieces and gave it to the black women for their children[.] If I ever remarked that anything was unfit to wear they would immediately turn it into ridicule and say "really we must send North and try to obtain something for your wardrobe.["] I never had any decent clothing, always ashamed of my appearance[.]

[E]very person that visited at the house treated me as kindly and politely as they could treat any person. Mrs. Jones was a very sickly delicate woman and was ever was often confined to her room for weeks. I had then to entertain company that would come and in that way I made many agreeable acquaintances, the house-keeping being my management I was obliged to be very economical for if there happened to be two biscuit left at breakfast Mr Jones would charge me with the greatest wastefulness, every night in the year I had to sit up untill everyone else had retired and I fastened up the house, I did every stich of the family sewing Mrs. Jones did not even darn her own stockings but when I left, her Eyes recovered and became quite strong and useful. I had many pressing invitations to visit but was obliged to decline for want of suitable clothes and ever kept insuch fear and dread of scolding and scoffing that I could never tell any one the reason.

[Visit to Fayetteville. . .]

Mrs. Mallett once on a visit up there insisted on my going down to Fayetteville with her, I told her I did not wish to go but she would not take a refusal so as I determined not to go I took a dose of Laster Emetic [?] and was really sick for a day[,] but as she would not be put off she waited untill she thought I was quite well and then I was obliged to go[,] so I got what few clothes I had and went with her and I think no poor girl ever suffered as much as I did during 7 weeks, this was in 1812. When I became acquainted with Miss Lucy Ann Winslow[,] Miss Harriet Harrington and Sally Pierson and many others that you have heard of, all the Young people in Fayetteville were very polite and attentive to me, much more so than I wished them to be because it drew me more into Company but I was obliged to go through it. I would many a time much rather go into the kitchen than sit in the parlor. I sat upstairs generally so that many times Mrs. Mallett would call out, "Eliza why don't you come down, here is Miss so & so". The night before I left Mrs. Mallett gave a little Party and then you may believe I was in misery[,] for when I left Mrs. Jones She never said [""]have you got a change of clothes,[""] as for giving me a shilling I suppose she would hardly have done it if my life were at stake. The truth was Mrs. Mallett and Mrs.

Jones and Mrs everybody else loved me very much but not quite enough to give anything to enable me to appear decent, Oh! How thankful I was to come away,

[Flight to Salisbury. . .]

Well I arrived at home and got into my old routine of work and my old Foe Mrs Lutterloh died for she had been trying her best to get a sick wife for her son, but never succeeded and she was violently opposed to me so we waited untill after her death which happened in Octo /12. Charles got his Commission in July but was allowed to remain with his Mother as it was evident she would could not live long, so after Oct' he was ordered to Salisbury to join the Regiment to march to Washington, Mr Jones was up at Salisbury and just came home, his servant a very good trusty boy brought me a letter saying that he had applied for a Furlough but was refused[,] he said however that he would be down in ten days as they expected to go to the city in three weeks, I recieved the letter on Friday and determined in my mind not to wait three weeks[,] made all my arrangements on Saturday[,] waited untill about 3 oclock on Monday morning the 15th of April and Started on foot for Salisbury,

[T]hat day I walked 32 miles not being able to hire a horse[,] called at a good looking house[,] got supper[,] had a good room[,] Stayed all night[,] and felt

so much refreshed in the morning that I determined to leave before breakfast altho the man invited me very kindly to Stay[,] being afraid to delay as one of the neighbors called to see Mr Jones about some claims that Charles had against him Saying that he presumed Mr Jones had the charge of his property during his absence[,] that he heard that Charles was to be married. Mr. Jones told him that the property was in the hands of Mr Snipes and that Charles had no more business with a wife than a wagon had with a fifth wheel. Well I started again altho I was almost afraid to look back fearing I was followed[,] my greatest comfort was to step aside and offer up most humble and heartfelt prayers to my Heavenly Father for protection and Success,

[I]n one of my withdrawals from the road I left my little parcel and when I looked it was gone, here was a new trouble, I looked round and at a short distance saw two little black boys Sitting down with it attempting to open it, I Steped up to them and begged them to give it to me, as I had left it where they had found it, they said that they thought some one had lost it and gone on, I was thankful to recover it, I then walked on about two miles and Stopped at a house to get breakfast, they were poor people but gave me something to eat refusing to take any payment. I succeeded in my endeavors to hire a horse and after paying him a a dollar I Started with

Added by C. H. Robertson:

Eliza was orphaned at age five, when her parents succumbed to yellow fever. One descendant stated that her Comerford parents were both Irish and that her half-sister was named Ellen. After living with several families, Eliza became a ward of Edward Jones, an attorney who would become the state's Solicitor General. George Hooper assumed guardianship of the child's property in Wilmington. Not yet an adult, Eliza was given the roles of housekeeper and seamstress, showing an impressive range of practical skills for one so young.

Though she was treated as a servant by the heads of the household, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Eliza praised other members of his extended household as kind. From their examples, she likely learned the behaviors and etiquette that would prepare her to later enter the county's higher social circles. She felt however, that as a young adult, the lack of appropriate clothing was a social impediment.

Eliza had a beau in Chatham County, Charles Lutterloh. She referred to Charles' mother, English-borne Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh, as her "foe" since she would not consent to their marriage. To appease Charles' mother, Charles and Eliza delayed their marriage. Meanwhile, Charles was commissioned to serve in the War of 1812. Eager to see her beloved, the determined Eliza headed for Salisbury, reportedly walking 32 miles in one day!

his little daughter behind me on a very gentle horse, I went on 16 Miles[.] Stopped at a crossroads and getting a cake for the little girl She returned, She was about 14 or 15 Years old[.]

I then went on about ten miles and as the sun was nearly down I Stopped at a poor looking house to ask for accomodations, there was no one there but a young woman and two boys as their Mother they said was gone to Stay that night with her sick daughter about two miles off. She gave me two eggs and some Corn bread as I told her I would pay her liberally if she would let me Stay, She consented[.] I asked some questions about travelers as it was a public road, the largest boy Said some Soldiers had passed some weeks or two ago and called and one Letlow tried hard to persuade John to go, but he would not[.] he said “I hope that Letlow will be killed and never get come back” I suppose John was a brother or Cousin, the house had two little apartments So I Slept with the young woman[.] rose very early[.] gave her a Silver half dollar and left. I then walked about 4 miles. Got some breakfast and hired a horse but only to go about 10 miles[.] took a little boy behind me, the man charged me only ½ dollar. I then walked on to about within 4 miles of Lexington where I stayed with an old widow Lady who had two Sons and one daughter, She had great curiosity to know all about me. I told them

all that my mother had died and as I had a brother in Salisbury I was trying to get there, She tried to persuade me not to go but to Stay with her. When I got very near a respectable looking public house I Saw a fine looking horse tied at the gate, this was just before breakfast time, now I said to myself that may possibly be Charles[.]

[A Threatening Situation near Lexington. . .]

So I Stopped a little while thinking I would try to see one of the Servants but while I was meditating a gentleman in Officers dress came out into the Piazza[.] I saw it was not him So I hurried on, I passed through Lexington and had proceeded about a mile when the Officer overtook me[.] I was very much scared[.] I held my head down and hurried on, he came up and asked if I would not ride behind him. I told him no I would rather walk, he then asked me if I did not want some money. I told him no I had no use for money. (I thought to myself[.] I reckon I have got as much money as you have)[.] he then pointed forward to a pretty Shade and said “its very warm[.] suppose you and I go and sit under that tree and talk” I told him I had not time. I tried to walk as Slowly as I could so that he might feel obliged to go on, So I took out my little Knife thinking [“] if you do put your hand on me I’ll try to make you feel it.[”] I heard when I arrived that he was a Donnahugh from Wake County[.]

Added by C.H. Robertson:

We had previously seen that Eliza was a domestically skilled and determined young lady. In this passage, we learned that she was also brave as she thwarted an officer’s advances.

We see Charles’ sense of humor: as the Clerk was given 80 cents to record their marriage, Charles gave him an extra 20 cents since “he would not have a wife that cost less.”

The willingness of Eliza to sing twice for an audience after her marriage suggests that she did possess some social confidence.

This passage ended with a reference to “the old family mansion.” Unfortunately, no images of that house have been discovered.

[Finding Charles. . .]

When I got in sight of Salisbury I began to Study I could possibly find out where Charles was[.] so walking on I Saw several respectable looking houses and thought I would try to make some enquiry at an humble dwelling[.] but looking up I espied 3 gentlemen approaching all in Officers Uniform[.] they were too far to discriminate their features but I soon Saw that he was one of them. I passed him[.] gave him a look and he immediately turned round excusing himself to the Gentlemen (one was his Captⁿ) and joined me[.] he took me out to his quarters and prevailed on the 2^d Lieutenant to go over to town[.] get a Licence[.] and return with a Magistrate. The Clerk would not give the Licence to anyone but the man who was to be married so he had to go himself, he asked the Clerk what was to pay[.] the answer was 80 cents[.] he gave him a dollar saying he would not have a wife that cost less – this his Security told me; – The Magistrate’s name was Krider and there were a number of Officers and Soldiers in the house at the time,

Genl Steele wealthy gentleman resident of Salisbury came in Shortly after and addressing Charles wished him much joy saying that if he had known it he would have taken in having had company and given him a

wedding[.] this was the 18th day of April 1813. At night there came a number of Officers and I was prevailed pressed to sing which I did and was much cheered and complimented[.] they came again the next night so I sung again[.] at which they all appeared much pleased. Charles obtained a horse and old fashioned chair and we came down to the old family mansion[.]

The day after our arrival he went over to Rock Rest[.] Mr Jones was absent[.] none of the family came out: Mr Jones got home the next week and came over immediately bringing Mr Murphy (afterwards Judge) with him[.] Mr Jones was cool and ceremonious to me but Cordial to Charles. Good deal old Mrs Williams and several others of the best neighbors came to see me, The Furlough being for only three weeks my dear husband had to leave me on the 14th day of May and repair to Hillsboro where he was most kindly treated by our dear friends Mr and Mrs Bingham[.]

[Charles Returns to Duty. . .]

He wrote every week untill he got to Washington City where he had an interview with our member of Congress Mr Stanford and sent me \$50. I moved up to his place after his mothers property was divided, had this house built and had my sister Ellen and my little Charles with me untill his return. I was making [illegible] some linen and Kniting Stockings for him and the people in the neighborhood would say ["] well if I were you I would not make anything for a man that has gone to the war for you don't know that he will ever come back. ["] At the time that we came from Salisbury Lewis Lutterloh was about 20 years old and was a clerk in the Store of a Mr Hargrove in Lexington, he came up to the house where we were to dine and appeared quite pleased with his brothers marriage and quite friendly, but I could see venom in his looks,

[S]ometime in the summer there was a report that the 1st & 2^d Lieutenants in a company of the 10th Regt were both killed and many that saw the account said they were Lutterloh & Bird of Capt Mitchells Company. Of course it was circulated in our neighborhood and was generally believed[.]

[Part I of Eliza Lutterloh's memoir ends on this alarming note. The story will conclude in Part II, in the next issue of the Chatham Historical Journal.]

A Nineteenth-century Soap Opera:

Eliza Lutterloh's Memoir

Part II

[When we left Eliza, she had heard a rumor that her husband had been killed.]

As I had not seen a paper I was uncertain so I had to get on horseback and ride down to Mr Manly's but still could not hear the truth of the report[.] so that I was Kept in suspense. For three days. Mr Jones was absent from home, Mrs Hugh Campbell was at Mr Jones's and came over and stoped two days with me trying to comfort me, at the end of which time Mr Jones returned and sent me word that it was a Naval engagement in which two Lieutenants of the name of Ludlow and Budd were Killed[.] so you see I was kpt in anxiety and suspence for three days. As the estate was divided, this place being allotted to Charles[.] I remained up here in the autumn of 1814[.]

[Another Frightening Experience. . .]

Mr Jones's family became very kind and friendly and I visited them frequently. On the 18th of May 1815 as I had received an invitation from Mr Jones to spend the day I Set off early in the morning with my little Charles in my lap and Oliver a little boy of 8 years old running on behind. I went a retired neighborhood road and when I had proceeded about two miles a Negro boy about 18 years old slipped from behind a tree, took hold of my left wrist and jerked me off the horse, Charles fell of course to the ground[.] the horse moved away only a few steps[.] Oliver ran back home and I stood still screaming and hollooring as loud as I could. Lisburn the boy never uttered one word, and after standing not more than two minutes ran off into the woods. He never laid a hand on me except as he pulled me off the horse, I then managed to get on the horse with the

child in my arms and rode on to Mr Jones's. When I got there I could not speak a word for sometime and they seeing that something strange had occurred proceeded to apply restoratives. I then told them how Lisburn had behaved and as he had been uniformly a well behaved boy they thought it must have been some other boy very much like him. Mr Jones then called some of his Negroes and told them to send Lisburn to him. They were some time looking for him and calling but at last he was brought in, as I immediately identified him he acknowledged it was him but would not give any reason for his Conduct untill Mr Jesse Meacham a respectable Magistrate questioned him privately, he then told Mr Meacham Lewis Lutterloh had persuaded him to Seize the first opportunity and Kill the child and me too if he could and injure me in any way that he could and he would give him an hundred Dollars and buy him and set him free. Mr Jones then sent Lisburn to Jail untill he could ascertain th[e] truth and have him legally punished.

Mr William Hooper went with me to Pittsboro to a private house where my deposition was taken before a magistrate and our good old Lawyer Mr Williams. But as Negro evidence can not be taken Lewis Lutterloh could not be convicted. There were several persons in Jail at the same time and one of them said that he heard Lewis talking to Lisburn and say to him "Stick to your trust my good fellow and I will give you a hundred Dollars" Mr Jones had the boy whiped and sold him to a speculator. After that I was for a long time afraid to let the child out of my Sight except with some grown person[.] and I was almost frightened to death if I heard that Lewis was anywhere in the neighborhood. My sister Ellen stayed with me constantly.

[Services to the Jones Family. . .]

Johnson Jones was born in Sept and Mrs Jones was ill for nearly two months, so that she could not nurse him, they enquired all over the County but could not

succeed in getting a nurse, So I told Mrs Jones that I would go and nurse the little fellow untill she could get one, she was very glad to hear it[.] so I broke up my little housekeeping and went and stayed and nursed Johnson with my little Charles for Five weeks at the end of which time they heard of a nurse so I came home.

In Dec' Fanny was to be married and Mrs Jones wished me to go and stay and help to do the necessary sewing, I went and stayed a week made a suit Curtains and many other things and returned home and after all the useful assistance I had rendered I did not get an invitation to the wedding, there were many apologies and circumstances of mistakes made but the same oversight was repeated when Mrs Eccla [Eccles?] was married altho. frequently when Mrs Jones would say "and you" but I was so much accustomed to neglect that I was not at all surprised, however they were in many respects very kind and obliging.

[Charles returns. . .]

I began to think the Government would never make peace so after thinking and writing and hoping altho I had letters every two weeks I thought one day in July I would go over to Mr Jones's and hear what news there was[.] so I started with Phoebe my Cook and when I got just in sight of the house I met two Gentle-

men from Hillsboro who told me that I was just in time for my husband had just arrived and was there in Mr Jones's house, you may guess I was so much rejoiced that I Scarcely believed it, when I got to see him he was lying on a bed so sick that he could scarcely sit up, he had been confined in a Hotel in Lexington in Virginia for two weeks quite unable to travel[.] having chills and fever every other day, so after some little favourable change he determined to set out altho he could only ride half the day[.] after this the Jones's were very attentive and very cordial, Lewis knew better than to come near.

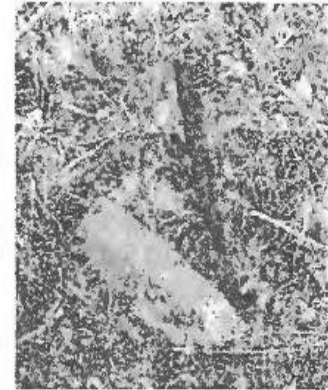
[Memoir ends. . .]

Mr Jones' daughters have ever been kind and affectionate to me and all of mine and his nieces the Misses DeBernier were equally so. But Mr Jones was so uniformly cross and harsh to me that I never could get over the feeling of dread and fear in his company[.] and altho I was perfectly sensible of the debt of gratitude I owed him I could never love him tho his family thought I did, they always seemed as fond of my children as if they were related, but we were never invited to any of their special parties altho they borrowed my silver and China to set off the table, my life then was a life of servitude, I have often thought they saw or fancied them, saw some disagreeable traits of

character in me that made me unworthy, but be that as it may I served in that house so faithfully as I could have done in my own Mothers and had nothing allowed me but base food and poor raiment

[From here there may have been words for about ten lines before letters faintly appear again. This may be something added by Washington Lutterloh, who signed the page.]

Eliza Comerford Lutterloh lived a long life, apparently remaining on the family plantation. The traditional site of her burial is on the land belonging to the Lutterloh family about eight miles north of Pittsboro,



Broken marker that may mark the gravesite of Eliza Comerford Lutterloh

Added by C.H. Robertson:

Eliza described a harrowing act of violence as a local slave unsuccessfully attempted to kill her and her young son. At the time, it had been reported that Charles may have been killed in battle. His younger brother Lewis (Henry Lewis Lutterloh II, also known as Lewis Henry Lutterloh) may have coveted Charles' property, which would likely have passed to Eliza and her young son in the event of Charles' death. The accused slave told a local magistrate that Lewis Lutterloh promised to free him if he would kill Eliza and her son. A slave could never legally testify against a white person so Lewis was never legally tried. But Eliza clearly believed the slave's account. Referring to her young brother-in-law she stated, "I could see venom in his looks."

Whatever happened to Charles' younger brother, Lewis? After such a serious accusation, the community would have monitored him. He did inherit land in Chatham County but eventually moved to Alamance County, near Burlington, where he had a large family.

Interestingly, an obituary for Lewis would later state that he would "sleep the tranquil sleep of death, to await the sound of the last summons, when all shall be called to account, and the secret of all hearts shall be revealed." (Alamance Gleaner" of April 26, 1883)

preserved in the Chapel Ridge residential community and golf course. The Lutterloh family cemetery is near the thirteenth fairway.

It may be safe to say that the rest of her life was not quite so exciting as the first twenty years that she describes in her memoirs.

Comments

Below are brief descriptions of people and places named in the memoir that may not be understood without elaboration. The sources are limited and do not always agree on the facts. Names that occur in the memoir are shown in boldface type. Abbreviations used are:

DNCB – *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, edited by William S. Thompson, 1979-1996.

StB – St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church Register.

AHCC – *The Architectural Heritage of Chatham County, North Carolina*, by Rachel Osborn and Ruth Selden-Sturgill, 1991.

CCNC – *Chatham County, 1771-1971*, edited by W.H. Hadley, D.G. Horton, and N.C. Strowd, 1971.

SHC – Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

ROD – Chatham County Register of Deeds, Pittsboro.

CC – Chatham County Clerk of Court, Pittsboro.

HL – Dr. Hayden Lutterloh, Jr., interview April 2005.

The progenitor of the Lutterloh family in Chatham County was **Heinrich Ludwig Lutterloh** (Henry Lewis, 1723-1797), who emigrated from Germany to England, where he married Elizabeth Grantham. Emigrating again about 1783 to North Carolina, Lutterloh established himself as a merchant in Wilmington. He first bought land in Chatham County from Thomas West in 1787 and eventually owned over 1,000 acres of land between today's Silk Hope and the Haw River. "Letlow" is still a common mispronunciation of the name. (CCNC, HL)

Elizabeth Lutterloh left a will dated 1812; it names only three sons, Charles, Henry, and Lewis, among whom her estate was divided in 1814. Which son was the eldest is in question. The will names Charles as Lewis's guardian, if necessary, and is jointly responsible with Basil Manly for Henry, if Henry is not in the country. A descendant names Henry as first-born on the basis of German tradition. (ROD, CC, HL)

Charles, probably their eldest son, was born in England in 1784 and, as Eliza's memoir relates, was commissioned and served in the War of 1812. His name is listed in census records for

Chatham County from 1800 through 1850. He received 300 acres of land and a Pittsboro town lot in the division of his mother's estate in 1814.

Charles's will and estate sale papers, as well as family deeds and letters, are in the "Washington J. Lutterloh Papers" at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The children named in Charles's will were Charles, Thomas, Ed-

ward, William, Washington, Fred, Sophia [Palmer], Ellen [Alston], Louisa [Hunt], Nanna (Joanna) [Rogers], and Catherine [Smith]. (SHC)

A second son, Henry, went to sea early; he is not listed in any census, though he was present for the 1814 division of Elizabeth's estate. He is reported to have introduced silk worms from China to his plantation near Silk Hope, part of 459 acres received in the division of Elizabeth's estate. Four of his sons bear the interesting names Mississippi Jackson, Osage Missouri, Arkansas Independence, and Columbus Washington.

The youngest son, Lewis, received 302.5 acres of

Jane Pyle's Added Research:

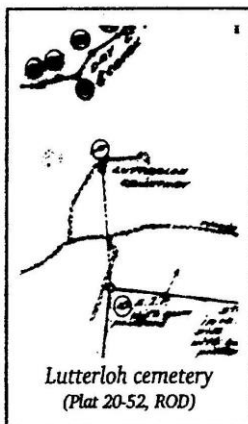
Ms. Pyle carefully transcribed Eliza's memoir of her first twenty years, which Eliza had written for her children. The memoir was preserved among the papers of Eliza's son, Washington, and was eventually donated to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Following her transcription, Ms. Pyle added her own detailed research along with some insightful commentary, as appears above and on the following page.

land, including the family cemetery, in the estate settlement. A family historian reports that he had a large family and moved to Alamance County. He is not listed in the Chatham census after 1830. (HL, CC)

Edward Jones, 1762-1841, emigrated to America about 1783. He began his study of law in 1788 after unsuccessful business ventures in Philadelphia and Wilmington. He served in the North Carolina House of Commons from 1788-1791, at which time he was appointed solicitor general of North Carolina, an office he held until 1827.

In 1790 he married Mary Elizabeth Mallett (1773-1837), daughter of Fayetteville merchant Peter Mallet. By 1815 he owned 1,600 acres in Chatham County, naming his plantation Rock Rest, where his wife Mary Elizabeth operated a private girls' school until 1830, when it was moved to Pittsboro. Jones continued to be active at the bar and was on the board of trustees of the University of North Carolina.



Of nine children, four sons and a daughter died in infancy or at an early age. Four daughters married well: Charlotte married William Hardin and they continued the girls' school, now called Kelvin, in Pittsboro; Frances [Fanny] married William Hooper, clergyman and educator; Louisa married Abraham Rencher, territorial governor of New Mexico; and Elizabeth [Betsey] married John Eccles of Fayetteville. Capt. Johnston Blakely, lost at sea during the War of 1812, was a foster son. The family burial plot is in St. Bartholomew's cemetery, Pittsboro. (StB, DNCB, CCNC, AHCC)

George Hooper, 1744-1821, was a Wilmington merchant and married to Katherine Maclaine (b. 1755), only daughter of lawyer Archibald Maclaine. His older brother William was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Chatham County's first Clerk of Court. George's son, Archibald Maclaine Hooper (1775-1853), lawyer and editor, married Charlotte deBernier, and their son, John deBernier Hooper (1811-1886), married William W. Hooper's (1792-1876) daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Peter Mallett, Fayetteville merchant, was a delegate to the North Carolina House of Commons in 1778. His daughter Elizabeth, 1773-1837, married Edward Jones. (StB, NCG)

Added by C.H. Robertson:



Many assume that, in the 1830's, smaller North Carolinian towns were primitive, lacking educational or cultural facilities. This was not always the case. Pittsboro, for example, boasted private schools for girls and boys. Above, Ms. Pyle noted that Mary Elizabeth Mallett Jones, wife of Edward Jones, started a girls' school on their 1600-acre plantation, Rock Rest, moving the school to Pittsboro about 1830. About 1830, the building shown at left was built in Pittsboro to house the Kelvin School for Girls. Since Mrs. Jones was a schoolmaster, Eliza would have been exposed to some of the area's refined young women. Shown left is a photograph of the former Kelvin School. (This photograph was archived by NC State University.)

Some of the Lutterloh-related boys, including grandson Charles Buxton Rogers, attended the Pittsboro Scientific Academy.

Misses deBernier were daughters of John deBernier, a British officer of Huguenot descent who emigrated to America to be near his wife's brother, Edward Jones. A John deBernier bought and sold property in Chatham County in the early 1800s. The Hooper, Maclaine, Mallett, Jones, and deBernier names are intertwined in their family histories. (DNCB, StB, ROD)

Mr. Snipes was probably Thomas Snipes, who is named in Elizabeth Lutterloh's 1812 will as executor and Lewis's guardian if needed. He represents Charles in the division of her estate in 1814.

Mr. and Mrs. Bingham. Hiram Bingham, 1754-1826, schoolmaster and professor, moved his school from Pittsboro to Hillsborough in 1809. (DNCB)

Richard Stanford, 1767-1816, served ten terms as Republican member of Congress.

Capt. Basil Manly moved to Chatham County from Bladen County after the Revolutionary War, building his home, Oak Mount, northwest of Pittsboro (near the site marked "R. J. Powell" on the Ramsey map). His sons were Charles, a lawyer and politician who served as North Carolina's last Whig governor from 1848-1850; Basil, a clergyman and president of the University of Alabama; and Matthias, lawyer and Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. (CCNC)

"Our good old Lawyer **Mr. Williams**" was most likely James Williams, Chatham County's first resident lawyer, and "dear old Mrs. Williams" was probably his wife. (CCNC)

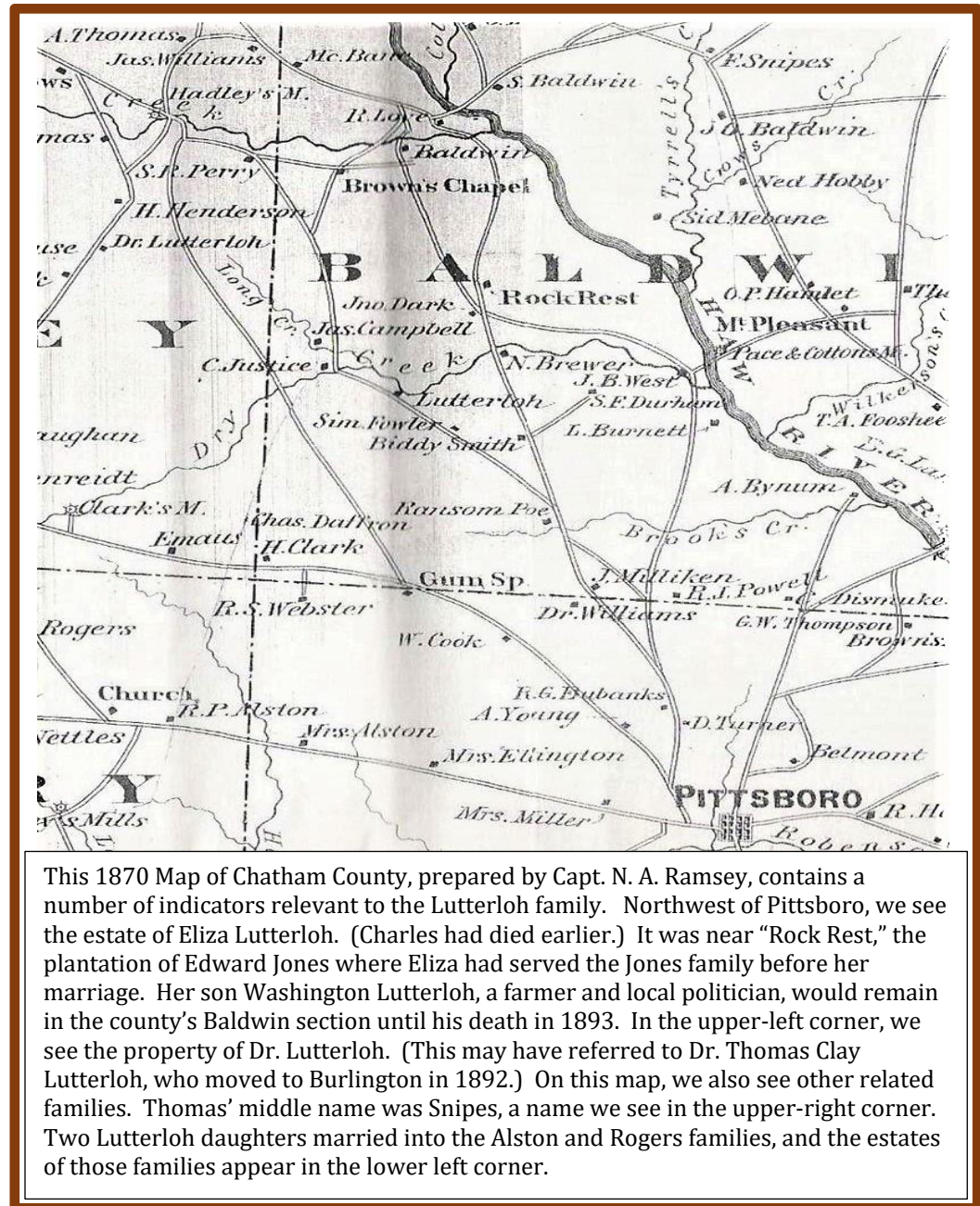
Phoebe "my Cook" was originally purchased from William Snipes by Edward Jones, using the estate of Eliza Comerford and her half-sister Ellen Anderson. Jones offered them, separately, for public sale on 1 January 1816. An 1817 deed records the purchase of Phebe and her children Oliver, Harriet, and Mary by Charles Lutterloh for \$925. (SHC, ROD)

Early Childhood: From her memoir, we know that Eliza Comerford was orphaned in Wilmington, NC, by age five. She and her half-sister were shuffled among several families, which Eliza attributed to yellow fever. (Wilmington was known for its mosquito-borne yellow fever epidemics.) We also know from her memoir that Eliza had inherited a “little property” in Wilmington.

Late Childhood: As an orphan, Eliza was adopted by the Jones family of Chatham County and also became close to the related Mallett family of Fayetteville. As described in her memoir, Eliza’s relationships with these families were both taxing and beneficial. In Chatham County, Edward Jones (1762 - 1841) had a large plantation, Rock Rest. Statewide, he was known for his successful legal career. His wife, Mary Elizabeth Mallett Jones, operated a private school at Rock Rest for years. (Mrs. Jones was from the Mallett family of Fayetteville, a family of successful merchants and politicians. Interestingly, several of Eliza’s sons would later follow that family’s example and also became prosperous Fayetteville merchants.) Though Mr. and Mrs. Jones treated Eliza as a servant, she was well-situated to observe the region’s polished young ladies, many of whom treated her well. She was also well-situated, as luck would have it, to meet her future husband, Charles, of the neighboring Lutterloh family.

Marriage: Eliza Comerford and Charles Lutterloh married in 1813. “The Marriages of Rowan County, NC, 1753-1868” (Brent Holcomb; 2009) transcribed the recording of their marriage: “Lutterloh, Charles & Eliza Comerford, 18 April 1813; Robt. Mitchell, bondsman; Geo Dunn, wit. “ They married in Salisbury, Rowan County, NC, where Charles was on military assignment. Though Salisbury had an Episcopal parish, their marriage was not performed by a priest. It was instead recorded by a government clerk. This may have occurred because Eliza was not a confirmed Episcopalian at that time. This would eventually be remedied back in Chatham County. After her marriage, Eliza was confirmed by Bishop Ives, the service taking place in the Methodist church in 1831, the first confirmation recorded in the Episcopal Parish Register. (Pittsboro’s Episcopal parish was meeting at the Methodist church during the construction of their own building.)

Children: The eleven children of Eliza and Charles Lutterloh, to be introduced in subsequent chapters, would become substantial citizens of North Carolina, Florida and Texas.



Eliza's Burial Site: The Charles Lutterloh Family Cemetery

According to the St. Bartholomew's Parish Register (page 210), Eliza was buried here. That record reads: "20 Feb 1875. Mrs. Eliza Lutterloh, relect [widow] of Gen. Lutterloh born about 1792. Died of pneumonia 18 Feb 1875 aged about 82 years. Buried on her place in Chatham County."

The Charles Lutterloh Cemetery, is Chatham County, is on land that was once part of Charles' and Eliza's estate. (That cemetery, marked by a metal fence, is now located in the Chapel Ridge community near the Blue Green Golf Course.)

From CemeteryCensus.com Record (As Posted in 2017)

Location - Access path to cemetery is between lots 490 and 491 on Bur Oak Court, Chapel Ridge development, off Old 87. Coordinates: 35d 47m 30.0s N; 79d 13m 55.0s W

In April 2005, Fred Ward, Charles Eliason, and Jane Pyle visited a site preserved by the development that had been set off by a barbed wire, said to be the family cemetery of the Lutterlohs. A gravestone for Col. Charles Lutterloh was moved from this location to the Pittsboro United Methodist Church about 1960.

Jane Pyle and Beverly Wiggins visited the site in 2009. The developer had fenced a 10'x10' area of the family plot, which is adjacent to the golf course.

Pictures provided by Beverly Wiggins in April 2009.

Owner: Chapel Ridge Community Assn. owns access lot. Blue Green Golf Clubs Inc owns lot with cemetery.

Legal Description: Cemetery appears to be on parcel 86076, near golf green--hole #13... The cemetery is shown on plat 20-52.

Topo Quadrant: Bynum Code D.
Privately Owned: Yes.
Status: Maintained, but not used.
Number of Graves: 2-3.
Cemetery Size: 10'x10'.
White: Yes.
Unrestricted Access: Yes.

Enclosed: Yes. Recent
aluminum black fence.
Enclosed conditions: New.
Markers: Yes.
Markers with inscriptions: No.
Number of readable markers: 0.
Markers Damaged: Yes.

Significant events:

Said to be the family cemetery of the Charles Lutterloh family. The remains of Col. Charles Lutterloh were moved from this location about 1960 to the Pittsboro Methodist Church where a new marker was erected. The death date on that marker is 27 Aug 1858.

Eliza Comerford Lutterloh remains buried there though, oddly, the remains of her husband, Charles Lutterloh, were moved to the Pittsboro Methodist Church Cemetery about 1960. Without a legible gravestone, it may be that her remains could not be found or positively identified for reinternment elsewhere.

The excerpt below regards the "Charles Lutterloh Family Cemetery" of Chatham County. It appeared online in 2017 at CemeteryCensus.com. (The research efforts of Jane Pyle and Beverly Wiggins are appreciated.) Mr. Tom Glendinning has also advocated on behalf of this cemetery and has surveyed other Chatham County cemeteries.

The family cemetery is shown on old maps, larger than the present size. Descendant Wilbur Lutterloh, whose family owned and farmed this land, says that slave graves surrounded this family cemetery. These graves could not be identified in 2009.

Miscellaneous information: The site was visited in April 2005 by Charles Eliason and Jane Pyle. At that time the site was enclosed by a barbed wire fence. In 2009 Pyle and Wiggins noted what appears to be the remains of a house site nearby. According to Wilbur Lutterloh, descendant, the remains are of the Charles Lutterloh house, which was still standing and used as rental property when he was a boy.

Lutterloh, Eliza Comerford (b. Abt 1792 - d. 18 Feb 1875)

No marker. Dates from St. Bartholomew Parish Register, page 210.



Charles Lutterloh
Family Cemetery

Chatham County, NC
(Near Pittsboro)

Current Burial Site
of
Eliza Comerford
Lutterloh

Former Burial Site
of
Brigadier General
Charles Lutterloh

Henry Lutterloh, II (1783 – 1830)

Son of Henry Lewis Lutterloh I and Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh
Brother of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh

(2nd Generation Presented)

This work is primarily focused on Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh, Eliza Comerford Lutterloh, and their children. Charles' parents, however, had two other sons with descendants so the Lutterloh family of Chatham County did have two other branches. (Charles is also believed to have had two sisters, "Charlot" and one whose name has been lost, both interred at their parents' cemetery, the Henry Lewis Lutterloh Cemetery of Bynum in Chatham County.) The birth order of the sons has been debated in the past. It now appears that Henry, allegedly the first son, was born in England; Charles, the second son, was born at sea; and Lewis, the third son, was born in North Carolina.

Jane Pyle, local historian, described Henry Lutterloh II as follows:

"A second son, Henry, went to sea early; he is not listed in any census, though he was present for the 1814 division of Elizabeth's estate. He is reported to have introduced silk worms from China to his plantation near Silk Hope, part of 459 acres received in the division of Elizabeth's estate. Four of his sons bear the interesting names Mississippi Jackson, Osage Missouri, Arkansas Independence, and Columbus Washington."
("The Chatham County Historical Journal," Sept 2006, Vol 19, No. 3)

Silk Hope still retains many farms. Its name was based on the efforts of Henry Lutterloh II to create a silk industry in the area during the early 1800's. The graves of Henry Lutterloh II and his wife, Elizabeth Crutchfield Lutterloh, are located in the Browns Chapel United Methodist Church of Pittsboro.

(Photo by
Perry A. Sloan)



Notable Descendant of Henry Lutterloh, II:

Dr. Arkansas Independence Henry Lutterloh (1826 – 1902)

A son of Henry Lutterloh II and Elizabeth Crutchfield Lutterloh, Dr. Arkansas Independence Lutterloh (1826 – 1902) was one of the many early medical doctors the Lutterloh family gave to North Carolina. His family resided in Hadley, Chatham County, and Sanford, Lee County. (The towns are about 26 miles apart.) His family built the Lutterloh Building in Sanford, which included a doctor's office and a pharmacy.



The
Lutterloh
Building,
Sanford,
NC

Built
Circa.
1900

"The Rant" (April 24, 2017) provided this photo of the building's construction. Still known as "The Lutterloh," this building has recently been considered for a mixed-use conversion.

In 2015, Isaac Hayden Lutterloh Jr. and Isaac Hayden Lutterloh III, both of Sanford, NC, privately published, "Die Familie Lutterloh: A Collected History of the Lutterloh Family." (A copy may be found at the Chatham Community Library in Pittsboro.) Many of its 465 interesting pages address the Lutterlohs' early family history in Europe and Canada, heraldry, and some related families.

That book only briefly referenced the primary subject of the current effort - Charles and Eliza Lutterloh, and their children. It does so on pages 396 and 397, in a section entitled, "A Few Collateral Families: The Four Sons of Henry Lewis Lutterloh and Elizabeth Greetham."

“Lewis” Henry Lutterloh (1793 – 1883)

Son of Henry Lewis Lutterloh I and Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh

Brother of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh

(2nd Generation Presented)

The third branch of the Lutterloh family pertains to Lewis, the youngest son of Henry Lewis Lutterloh and Elizabeth Grantham Lutterloh.

Jane Pyle, local historian, described Lewis as follows: “The youngest son, Lewis, received 302.5 acres of land ... in the estate settlement. A family historian reports that he had a large family and moved to Alamance County. He is not listed in the Chatham census after 1830.” (“Chatham Co. Historical Journal,” Sept 2006, Vol 19, No. 3) Lewis’ obituary appeared in the “Alamance Gleaner” of April 26, 1883.

In 1923, a large Lutterloh Reunion was held in Asheboro, NC, and a description of that gathering appeared in “The Courier” of Asheboro, NC (Oct 25, 1923). The persons and places named suggested that most of the attendees were descendants of Lewis Lutterloh, Charles’ younger brother. (The newspaper’s spelling of “Louis” has been retained in the excerpts below, though most other sources used the spelling, “Lewis.”)

“Reunion of the Descendants of Henry Louis Lutterloh at Richland Church - 250 Present” (Excerpts)

Old Richland Lutheran Church near Liberty, N.C., organized in 1792, was the scene of the reunion of the descendants of Henry Louis Lutterloh on Sunday, Oct. 21, 1923. About 250 people were present to hear recited the early history of the Lutterloh, Fox and Smith families which clans constitute the major portion of the descendants of Henry Louis Lutterloh.

This man came from Germany through England to America about the year 1780. While in England he married a lady by the name of Gretum (*added: spelled elsewhere as Greetham and Grantham*), to this union were born three sons, Charles, Henry and Louis. The first was born in England, the second on the ocean, and the third in North Carolina. The third son became a wealthy man possessing nearly two thousand acres of land and sixty slaves.

The father of these boys settled in Chatham County near what is now known as the town of Silk Hope and quite a few of his descendants are still residing in that vicinity while others may be found in Fayetteville, N.C., Florida, and a few western states.

The early history of this man also showed that an uncle of his settled in what is now known as the town of Newburg, N.Y., where he died without any heirs. The Lutterloh family of that day repeatedly tried to get possession of the property of this uncle but they were unsuccessful largely because the agents which the family sent to N.Y. took sick and died before the work of investigation was completed.

Louis the third son had several daughters, one of whom married a Fox and another a Smith and the great portion of these two families in this section of the country may look to these two women as being their grandmother and great-grandmother.

Those who were present came from various sections of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and Chatham counties, among them being 15 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren, and 15 great-great-grandchildren. The two oldest descendants of this first Lutterloh still living are Mr. I.H. Smith, Sr., of Liberty, N.C., and Ann Virginia Bryant of Silk Hope, N.C., who gave much historical data concerning the Lutterloh family.

Notable Descendant of Lewis Henry Lutterloh:

Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh (1838 – 1901)

“Lewis” Henry Lutterloh

(3rd Generation Presented)

The detailed biographical article on the following pages pertains to Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh, a son of Lewis Henry Lutterloh.

After attending medical school at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Dr. T.C. Lutterloh began a medical practice that would span over forty years.

He practiced in Chatham and Alamance Counties. In Alamance County, he met the woman who would become his wife, Rachel Sharpe. They would have 14 children, all of whom would survive their father.

By 1892, their large family was living in Burlington – an area in transition. Before 1887, the area had been known as Company Shops, a railroad repair center located between Raleigh and Greensboro. In 1887, the railroad closed Company Shops and the town was renamed Burlington.

The article mentions that Dr. T.C. Lutterloh was the doctor of choice for some of the Holt families. The Holts were very distinguished in both manufacturing and politics. In 1837, Edwin M. Holt (1807 – 1884) had built the Alamance Cotton Mill, the first in the South to manufacture colored cotton goods. The article states that, in particular, Dr. T.C. Lutterloh attended the family of L. Banks Holt of Graham in Alamance County. Lynn Banks Holt (1842 – 1920) had joined his father at the Alamance Cotton Mill and would eventually consolidate it with several others. Needless to say, these would have been desirable clients for a doctor with a large family. The wealthy Holts could certainly have chosen among a number of medical doctors. Their choice of Dr. T.C. Lutterloh suggests that he must have had an excellent professional reputation.

Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh (1839 - 1901)

Son of Lewis Henry Lutterloh

Born in Chatham Co., NC. Died in Alamance Co., NC.

(Third Generation Presented)



This article, and its photographs, appeared in "The Daily Times - News" of Burlington, NC (10-29-1953).

Alamance, Bellemont Main Areas

By JULIAN HUGHES
Times-News Special Writer

Comparatively few people living in Alamance County today can remember Dr. T. C. Lutterloh. Even yours truly, who has been keeping step with Father Time for quite a while, has only a vague recollection of the good doctor of years gone by. Dr. Lutterloh has the trusted family physician of some of the most prominent families in the county. He was a friend in need, therefore a friend indeed, to the Holt families — especially L. Banks Holt, of Graham.

Dr. Lutterloh, during his forty-odd years practice, delivered many a fine baby with his little black satchel. Where did he get so many habies? Well — we will not go into that now, but it is known that he kept 14 of them for Mrs. Lutterloh to raise, and she did a good job of it. The doctor lived to see all of his habies grow into healthy men and women, but the last four — his two youngest sons, and two youngest daughters — were not grown when the good doctor was gently lowered into his final resting place.



THE DR LUTTERLOH HOMESTEAD—Shown here Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Lutterloh with five of their children and a grandchild, Emma, the old grey mare, is on the extreme right ready to go on an errand of mercy. (Photo, courtesy, Mrs. R. A. Bivins).

Dr. Lutterloh, whose legal monicker was Thomas Clay Lutterloh, was the son of Lewis Lutterloh, who, as the name implies, came from Germany. Lewis Lutterloh was a well-to-do planter of Chatham and Southern Alamance. He must have possessed a certain amount of wealth, for he was able to give his children an elementary

education, and send his son, Thomas, up North to a medical college.

Thomas Clay Lutterloh was born on a farm near the Alamance - Randolph county line, then Orange County, on August 9, 1839. Perhaps his middle name, "Clay," was for that great statesman, Henry Clay, who was at the height of his glory when young Thomas Clay uttered his first yell in the Lewis Lutterloh household.



DR. THOMAS C. Lutterloh and his helpmate, Rachel Sharpe Lutterloh, taken about 1900. (Courtesy, T. H. Lutterloh).

This photo was provided by T. H. Lutterloh, probably Thomas Holt Lutterloh (1881 – 1959), a son of Dr. Thomas and Rachel Lutterloh. (Thomas Holt Lutterloh was interred in the Burlington's Pine Hill Cemetery in 1959.)

This article has considerable detail, suggesting the cooperation of a family member.

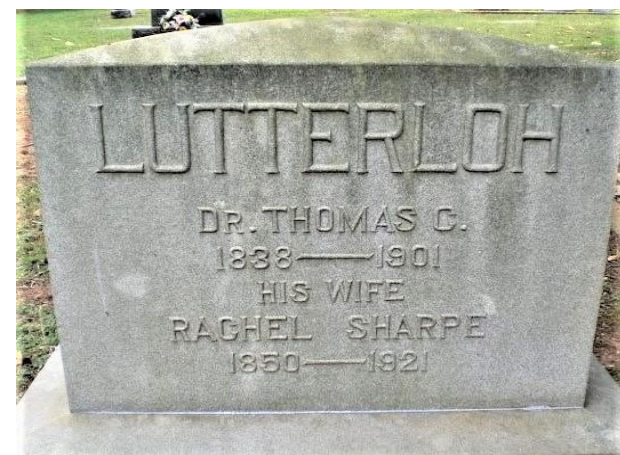
Since T.H. Lutterloh provided the photo, he may also have provided Mr. Hughes with some of the article's detailed information.

Little is known of Thomas Lutterloh's childhood schooling, but it is legend that he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1858 when he was 20 years old. The young man, then destined to be one of Burlington's pioneer doctors, studied for four sessions in this medical college. Incidentally, Jefferson Medical College is still in existence, and according to available records the college was founded in 1825, the same year the University of Virginia was opened. Also, John Quincy Adams was inaugurated March 4 of that year.

In this article, it appears that Mr. Hughes was incorrect on one point. He stated that Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh was "the son of Lewis Lutterloh, who, as the name implies, came from Germany." This would not have been possible.

German-born Henry Lewis Lutterloh (I) lived from 1723 to 1797, while Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh lived from 1839 to 1901. Mr. Hughes overlooked a generation between. The youngest son of German-born Henry Lewis Lutterloh I, was NC-born Lewis Henry Lutterloh (1793 – 1883). This NC-born son married Julianna McMath, moved to Alamance County, and had a large family. Their sons included Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh. In other words, Dr. Thomas Clay Lutterloh was not a son of the German-born Henry Lewis Lutterloh as stated by Mr. Hughes; he was his grandson.

The remainder of this biographical article provides detailed information regarding the descendants of Lewis Henry Lutterloh (1793 – 1883), and can be accessed through Newspapers.com.



Gravestone of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Clay Lutterloh
Pine Hill Cemetery, Burlington, Alamance County, NC

Chapter 2



Cape Fear River Sons of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh

- Introduction to Fayetteville's Cape Fear River Steamboat Industry of the 1800's
- Thomas Lutterloh - Fayetteville Mayor; Co-Owner of Cape Fear River's Lutterloh Steamboat Line; Local Turpentine Pioneer; and His Wife, Mary Frances Buxton Lutterloh
- Charles Lutterloh - U.S. Army Officer; Landscaping and Gardening Pioneer of Fayetteville, NC
- William Lutterloh - Co-Owner of Lutterloh Steamboat Line; Wholesale Merchant
- Edward Lutterloh - Attorney; Wilmington Agent of the Lutterloh Steamboat Line; Mayor of Cedar Key, FL; Civil War Officer of the Florida Home Guard; and His Wife, Sarah Ann French Lutterloh

Introduction to Fayetteville's Cape Fear Steamboat Industry of the 1800's

Excerpts from "Chronicles of the Cape Fear River: Being Some Account of Historic Events on the Cape Fear River"
by James Sprunt of Wilmington, North Carolina (Edwards & Broughton Printing Company of Raleigh; 1914)

Some interesting historical details regarding Fayetteville's steamboats, including those owned by Thomas S. Lutterloh, were captured in the excerpt shown at right. (The entire e-book may be viewed online, free of charge, courtesy of Google Books.) James Sprunt (1846-1924) was an exporter, philanthropist and Cape Fear River historian who lived in Wilmington, NC.

The steamboat age was transformational for North Carolina. From the 1830's to the Civil War of the 1860's, before the widespread availability of railroads or paved roads, steamboats enabled North Carolina to improve its trade, its economy and the quality of life for many citizens. Many of the state's rivers were winding and shallow, naturally unsuitable for masted ships, but navigable for steamboats. Steamboats allowed for the transport of fresh produce, encouraging farmers to develop their capacity beyond the needs of their own communities. It also allowed for the importation of finished goods from northern cities and Europe.



Photograph: "Cape Fear River Steamboat" in Wilmington Harbor (1905)
New Hanover Public Library, Wilmington, NC

FAYETTEVILLE ON THE CAPE FEAR.

The cordial social and business relations which have subsisted between Wilmington and Fayetteville for more than a century were never closer nor more profitable than in the fifty years preceding the War between the States.

Known as Cross Creek and Campbellton up to 1784, its name was then changed to Fayetteville, in tribute to the services of the Marquis de Lafayette, a hero of both the French and American Revolutions, who subsequently visited Fayetteville in 1824.

The people of Fayetteville, thrifty and enterprising as hospitable and cultured, were among the first in the State to establish cotton factories; and being at the head of water transportation and having an extensive system of plank roads into the interior, Fayetteville was the great mart of trade in North Carolina, especially for the extensive country lying west to the Blue Ridge and even for the transmontane country comprising parts of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia. This trade was carried on by canvas-topped wagons as vehicles of transportation, drawn by two, four, and even six horses, but mules in those days were seldom employed. Said Mr. J. H. Myrover, the historian of Fayetteville:

Introduction to North Carolina's Cape Fear Steamboat Industry of the 1800's

Excerpts from "Chronicles of the Cape Fear River: Being Some Account of Historic Events on the Cape Fear River"
by James Sprunt of Wilmington, North Carolina (Edwards & Broughton Printing Company of Raleigh; 1914)

"It is impossible, with the lapse of time, to enumerate all the craft that formed the Cape Fear merchant marine, the *Henrietta*, *Fanny Lutterloh*, *Cotton Plant*, *Zephyr*, *Magnolia*, *Halcyon*, *Governor Worth*, *North State*, *A. P. Hurt*, *D. Murchison*, *R. E. Lee*, are recalled as leading among the passenger and freight steamers, from the thirties up to and for some time after the Civil War. Equally impossible would it be to give the names and record of the services of the faithful captains.

"Notable commanders in the history of Cape Fear navigation were Captains John P. Stedman, who lost his life by the explosion of the boiler of the *Fanny Lutterloh*; Rush, A. P. Hurt (after whom a steamer was named); Phillips, Skinner, Green, Worth, Smith, Garrason. The captain's rule on board was autocratic but patriarchal. He sat at the head of the table and served the passengers, as the father of a family would his children. The fare was plain, but wholesome and abundant, and, with good weather and a fair depth of water, the trip between Fayetteville and Wilmington was very pleasant. The river goes on its way to the sea with many a wind and bend, its banks steep and heavily wooded, the wild grape climbing the tall trees, and the wild jasmine and flowering honeysuckle giving forth their fragrance.

Those veteran captains knew the river well and most of the people on either bank clear to Wilmington; the pilots, many of whom were negroes, knew every crook and eddy of the stream. Dan Buxton, an esteemed colored man of this city, has a record of fifty years faithful service as a pilot on the Cape Fear. The late Col. Thos. S. Lutterloh, always a large boat owner, is said to have been the first Cumberland man to become sole owner of a steamer on the river. Many of the business men of Fayetteville and Wilmington were stockholders in these boat lines.

"The oldest inhabitants still look back on those times as the 'good old days' of Fayetteville. The merchants were not the progressive men of the 20th century; they were conservative and cautious and honest as the day, with their word as bond. They made money slowly, but they lived simply, and gradually accumulated modest fortunes."

Of the eleven steamboats recalled by Mr. Sprunt, four were marketed by Thomas S. Lutterloh: *Fanny Lutterloh*, *Cotton Plant*, *Zephyr* and *Magnolia*. Mr. Lutterloh owned the Lutterloh Line, one of the largest fleets on the Cape Fear River from the 1830's to the Civil War.

This article was incorrect on one point. Capt. Stedman was killed by a boiler explosion accident aboard Lutterloh's ship, *Magnolia*, not the *Fanny Lutterloh*. But, fortunately for us, Mr. Sprunt recorded many details that might otherwise have been lost.

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh (1816 - 1900)

(3rd Generation Presented)

Henry Lewis Lutterloh had been a successful merchant in Wilmington, NC, before he settled in Chatham County. His son, Charles, remained in Chatham as a farmer, after serving in the War of 1812. Charles' son, Thomas, however, would learn the trade profession, as his grandfather Henry had done. Thomas worked as an apprentice with merchants in Fayetteville, about 60 miles south of Pittsboro.

The biography below was written by Dr. Percival Perry (1916-2005), a Professor of History and Dean at Wake Forest University. This article is from the "Encyclopedia of North Carolina," edited by William S. Powell. Copyright 2006 by the University of North Carolina Press.

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Lutterloh, Thomas S. (16 July 1816-15 July 1900)

by Dr. Percival Perry, 1991

Thomas S. Lutterloh, commission merchant, steamboat owner, turpentine distiller, and political leader, was born in Chatham County. Little is known about his family or education except that as a youth he moved to Fayetteville and lived for several years with James Kyle, a merchant. Subsequently he clerked in the store of Charles T. Haigh until he entered the mercantile business for himself about 1840. In the two decades before the Civil War, Fayetteville, at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, and with a network of plank roads radiating from it, increased in importance as a trading center. Goods brought upriver from Wilmington by steamboat were forwarded in covered wagons to merchants in the Piedmont and western regions of the state. Lutterloh operated a local store and a commission and forwarding business specializing in heavy commodities, such as Swedish iron, salt, brown sugar, and molasses.

He soon entered the river transportation phase of the business and was reputed to have been the first man in Fayetteville to become sole owner of a steamboat. In 1847 he was one of the organizers and chief promoters of the Merchants Steamboat Company. In about 1850, when the naval stores industry began to develop in the upper Cape Fear region, Lutterloh built and operated the first turpentine distillery in Fayetteville. By 1853, his interests included a store and forwarding agency, distillery, cooper's shop, drayage service, and major steamboat line on the river. With a total of four boats, he inaugurated daily service between Fayetteville and Wilmington. Two years later he participated in the organization of the Bank of Clarendon.

Son of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Husband of Mary Frances Buxton Lutterloh
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC
Settled in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, NC

With 59 slaves, he was the largest slaveholder in Fayetteville in 1860. The Civil War brought the destruction of his steamboat line and the end of slavery. Unable to recoup these losses, he adjusted his business interests to changing times and became one of the largest cotton merchants in the area.

Lutterloh also played a role in local and state politics. He was appointed a town commissioner in the 1840s, and when the office became elective in 1847, he was elected from Ward 6. Originally a member of the Whig party, he was elected mayor on the American, or Know-Nothing, party ticket, serving from 1855 to 1857. By 1860, he was prominent in the movement to organize a "Southern Rights" party for the defense of the South. During the Civil War, Lutterloh served on various committees concerned with the welfare of Fayetteville and its people. In the postwar period he became a leader in the Republican party and served in the House of Commons in 1866-67, 1872-74, and 1879-1880.

Contemporaries regarded Lutterloh as an eminently successful businessman, "honest, fearless . . . very quiet in all his ways but determined in all his acts." In his later years he was addressed with the honorary title of "Colonel." An Episcopalian, Lutterloh married Mary Frances Buxton, daughter of the Reverend Jarvis B. Buxton, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church (1831-51), and they had nine children: Jarvis B., Harriet Ann, Thomas C., Ralph B., Frances, Edward, Elizabeth, Anna, and Herbert. He died from the infirmities of advanced years and was buried in Cross Creek Cemetery.

References:

Levi Branson, ed., *North Carolina Business Directory* (1878, 1884).

Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, Population Schedules, Cumberland County.

Fayetteville Observer, 19 July 1900.

John A. Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville* (1972).

Dr. Perry stated that very little was known about Thomas Lutterloh's family or education. This new work should partly remedy that as it identifies and describes his immediate family and some ancestors. Regarding his education, we know that he had apprenticeships with two of Fayetteville's most successful merchants. One was with Charles T. Haigh, who one writer described:

This appeared in an article regarding Fayetteville's Cross Creek Cemetery #1. It appeared in the "Charlotte Observer" of July 27, 1902.

Charles T. Haigh, for many years carried on a large wholesale grocery business in the immense steep, hip-roofed wooden building which still stands, west of Dr. Floyd's, on Hay street. His trade was fine with all the country dealers clear up to the mountains, and he was one of the few men with whom his customers trusted to their wagoners to deal. His honesty was as clear as an October day without a cloud.

A second apprenticeship was with James Kyle, a prominent Scottish-American merchant based in Fayetteville, NC. As we can see from his elegant home shown below, he was quite successful. Working with such experienced merchants as Haigh and Kyle was certainly a great opportunity for young Thomas.

Added Note:
Thomas' middle name was Snipes. Like Thomas' parents, the Snipes family owned a large estate in Chatham County. Thomas' mother appointed Thomas Snipes, Esq., to represent her son of minor age, Thomas Lutterloh, if necessary, in the probating of her will.



The "Kyle House" was built in Fayetteville, NC, during the 1850's by James Kyle. (This photo was posted online by the property's current owner, St. John's Episcopal Church.)

Slavery and Thomas Snipes Lutterloh

Unfortunately, like most prosperous Southerners, Mr. Lutterloh's wealth depended, in part, on slavery. With 59 slaves counted by the 1860 Census, he was the largest slave owner in Fayetteville. We have no indication that he was ever a planter so his slaves were likely supporting his primary businesses, the steamboat line and the turpentine distilleries. These industries involved dangerous work, with a continuous risk of explosions. Regarding Thomas Lutterloh, Dr. Percival Perry wrote, "The Civil War brought the destruction of his steamboat line and the end of slavery."

Thomas and his parents were German-American members of the Episcopal Church. Many of North Carolina's German-American Lutherans publicly opposed slavery, especially those in the western section. *Half of the anti-slavery men in the North Carolina legislature in the 1820's were German-American.** And Lutherans were not the only Protestant North Carolinians to oppose slavery. From the 1840's forward, many Quaker, Baptist, and Methodist preachers called for slaveholders to free their slaves. In contrast, Episcopalian leaders refused to publicly debate the morality of slavery, and their denomination's hierarchical structure effectively stifled dissent by individual priests. After the War, the Episcopal Church lost many of its African-American members, who believed that "the creation of independent Methodist and Baptist churches represented their best opportunity to achieve freedom from the values of their former masters."** Even as of 2007, 45% of all African-Americans were affiliated with Baptist or Methodist churches, while fewer than 1% chose Episcopal churches.*** Historically, the Episcopal Church has accomplished much in American society but, from the Civil War to the present, it has attracted relatively few African-American members.

* Johnson, Jeff. *Black Christians: The Untold Lutheran Story*. St. Louis: Concordia Press, 1991.

Kozol, Jonathan. "Still Separate, Still Unequal: America's Educational Apartheid." *Harper's Magazine* (September 2005): 41-54.

** Hein, David and Gardiner H. Shattuck Jr... *The Episcopalians*. Westport: Praeger Publishers, 2004.

*** U.S Religious Landscape Survey by the Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion and Public Life, 2007.

The steamship *Fanny Lutterloh* was used to transport African-Americans from Fayetteville to Wilmington, from which point they were to be shipped to Liberia. Liberia, now a nation, was created as a settlement of the American Colonization Society, who believed that African-Americans faced better chances for freedom in Africa than in the United States.

Although some found this a noble mission, others saw it as a way for slaveowners to free themselves of costly older slaves – too old to do hard work or bear children.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

Arrived in the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Capt. Steadman, from Fayetteville, about 40 emigrants for Liberia; 10 from Chapel Hill, and 30 from Cumberland county. We hear also, that there are a number more on their way to this place. The vessel that is to take them has not arrived here yet, but we were told by one of the emigrants that she was in below. Some of the number look to be about 70 or 80 years of age, but appear to be much pleased with the idea of going to Liberia.

"The Tri Weekly Commercial" (Wilmington, NC) of Nov. 18, 1852

Death of Col. T. S. Lutterloh.

Yesterday morning about mid-day Col. Thomas S. Lutterloh passed away—his death was quiet and peaceful—his passing away was as gentle as the sleep of a little child. Mr. Lutterloh's death was not unexpected, for days he was on the eve of death—old age had worn out the bodily frame. He was born in Chatham county July 18th, 1816, and to-day is the anniversary [incorrect] of his 84th year, a good old age, yet he was not the oldest of those who connect the present with the past, but his life has been so bound with the interests of this town that we feel that a great link has ben broken. Mr. Lutterloh came to Fayetteville when quite a lad, and, for several years, lived with the late James Kyle. After that he entered the store of Charles T. Haigh. He remained with Mr. Haigh until he went into business on his own account at the Lutterloh corner now occupied by the Atlantic Coast Line as a passenger depot. He was a very successful business man, one of the largest cotton buyers in Fayetteville. He built and operated the first turpentine distillery in Fayetteville, and was owner of one or two boats that plied daily between this town and Wilmington. In 1855 he was elected by the Know Nothing Party Mayor of Fayetteville. In fact his life was marked one in the business community. He was an honest, fearless man, very quiet in all his ways, but determined in all his acts. Since the war Mr. Lutterloh has devoted more of his time to politics than to business. He represented this county in the Legislature, was Clerk of the Superior Court, and was very active in all political matters. He leaves a wife, the daughter of the late Jarvis Buxton, one daughter, Mrs. Fanny Utely, and two sons, Ralph and Herbert. All of these were with him in his last hours. When the reaper came to gather in the ripened gain [incorrect] we feel that there is naught to lament, but the vacant chair, so long occupied, will be a memorate of the love and care he bestowed on those he loved.

The funeral takes place this afternoon at 5 o'clock from St. John's Episocpal church.

CITY'S MARK OF RESPECT.

Mayor Cook this morning issued the following notice:

Eayetteville, N. C., July 16, 1900. [Fayetteville misspelled.]

In the death of Col. T. S. Lutterloh we have lost one of our oldest citizens and one who for years was prominently identified with our business interests, and he had many offices of trust, and among them Mayor of Fayetteville, and, as a mark of respect, I ask that the places of business be closed during the progress of the funeral services—the City bell will be tolled.

W. S. Cook, Mayor.

This obituary was presented in Mr. B. Gibson's online blog, "Cape Fear River Streamers." Mr. Gibson has compiled an extensive collection of historical news articles and has advocated for the creation of a new steamboat museum in Elizabethtown, NC.

The death of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh was officially recognized by the City of Fayetteville. The obituary shown at left is from the "Fayetteville Observer" of July 16, 1900.

It was a rare occasion when the businesses of Fayetteville closed their doors to commerce – but they did so during the funeral of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh.

His passing away in the year 1900, after being locally prominent for so many years, must have felt to the public like the passing of an era. Or as this obituary stated, "We feel that a great link has been broken." Lengthy, respectful obituaries appeared in every region of the state, an indicator of Mr. Lutterloh's stature.

Before the Civil War, Mr. Lutterloh focused on business with great success in many Fayetteville ventures. He began as a merchant and then opened the city's first turpentine distillery, creating an important new local industry. He served as Fayetteville's first Mayor under municipal charter.

The obituary at left stated that he owned one or two steamboats. He may have been the sole owner of two steamboats, but historical newspapers documented a fleet of at least six steamboats traveling the Cape Fear River under the name of "T.S. Lutterloh."

After the War, Mr. Lutterloh became one of Fayetteville's largest cotton buyers, and his attention to politics expanded. He served as Clerk of the Superior Court, and represented Cumberland County in the legislature.

The scanning of historical newspapers is now giving us a new opportunity to trace the evolution of a dynamic career. Between the years of 1837 and 1900, the name of "T.S. Lutterloh" appeared over 2650 times in over 98 North Carolinian newspapers.

We'll consider now how the career of a young "lad" from Chatham County progressed to the point where the city of Fayetteville closed in his honor.

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Merchant

The career of Thomas Snipe Lutterloh evolved in this order:

Before the Civil War:

- Merchant
- Fayetteville's First Turpentine Distillery Owner
- Agent of the Merchants Steamboat Co.
- Steamboat Owner (City's 1st Sole Boat Owner)
- Fleet Owner (One of the City's Largest Fleets)
- Co-Organizer of the Bank of Clarendon
- 1st Municipal Mayor of Fayetteville, NC

After the Civil War:

- One of Area's Largest Cotton Merchants
- Served in State's House of Commons (3 Terms)

Every story has a beginning and that of T.S. Lutterloh began when, as a "young lad," he began his apprenticeships with successful Fayetteville merchants James Kyle and Charles T. Haigh.

Thomas's grandfather, German-American Henry Lewis Lutterloh, had been a very successful merchant in Wilmington, NC, and Thomas would follow in his footsteps.

In 1837, when Thomas was about age 21, the first known advertisement under his name appeared in the "Fayetteville Weekly Observer" (Sept 13, 1837).

FOR SALE,
75 BUSHELS superior Herds' Grass SEED,
if applied for soon.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
September 13, 1837 583w

THE SUBSCRIBER
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of
GROCERIES,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.
Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.
His Stock consists in part of the following:—
20 Hhds. and bbls. Porto Rico & N. O. Sugars
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 Dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)
Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes
Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.
Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 1837. 6811

Just two months later, Thomas would announce that he had his own store at the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets. The advertisement above appeared in the "Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Dec. 6, 1837.

NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY
WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:
150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Leaf SUGARS,
10 hhd. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,
Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

Thomas would continue as a merchant for the next 13 years. The advertisement shown above showed that Thomas was transacting in fairly large quantities. ("Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Feb 21, 1844)

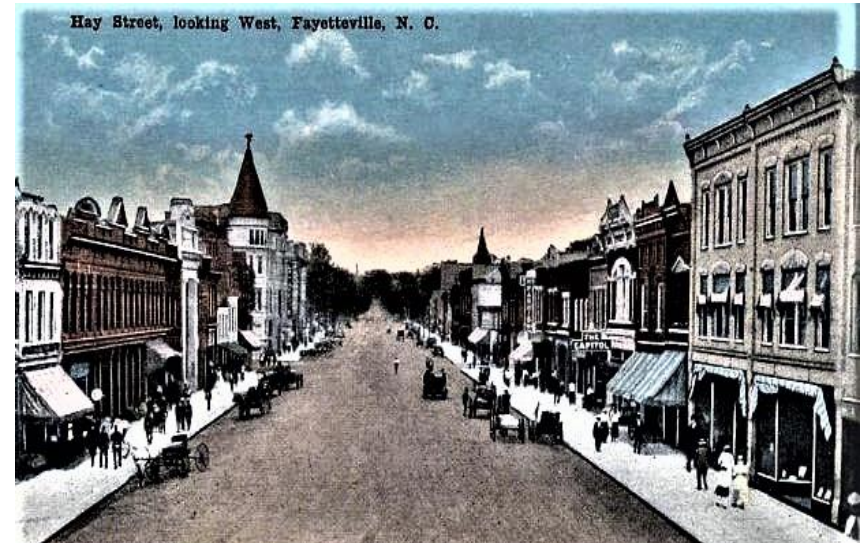
Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Two of His Roles in Fayetteville's History

Fayetteville: An Early Center of Commerce and Politics

The historical postcard at right shows an early image of Hay Street in Fayetteville. Before entering the steamboat business, Thomas Snipes Lutterloh owned a store at the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets.

The area has a distinguished history long before Thomas became Fayetteville's Mayor. Given the area's inland position on the Cape Fear River leading to the state's largest port of Wilmington, it was a natural center for trade. In 1783, the town of Fayetteville was created by the merger of two earlier towns: Cross Creek (a trading post) and Campbelltown. The new town was named Fayetteville in honor of the Frenchman Marquis de Lafayette, who supported the American cause during the American Revolution.

In the late 1700's, the region became a political center of the state. The North Carolina General Assembly met there from 1786 to 1794, when it moved to the state's new capitol in Raleigh.

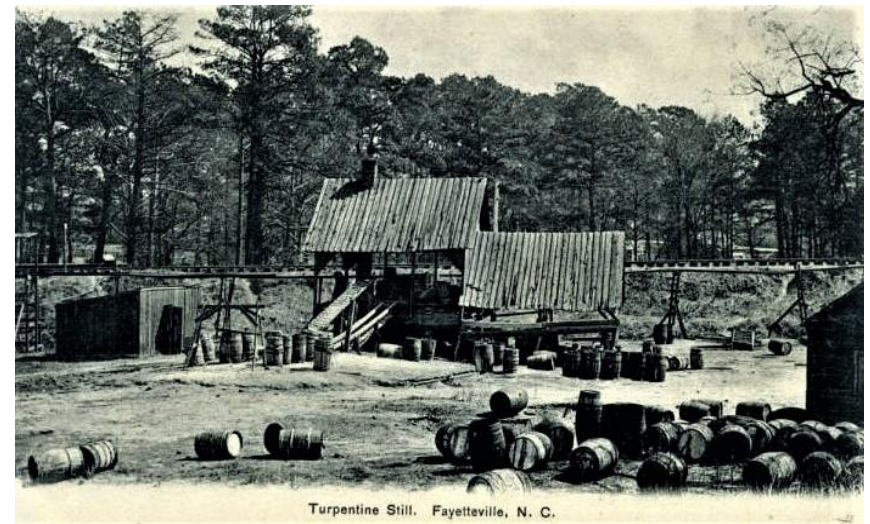


Beginning of Fayetteville's Turpentine Industry

Historian Dr. Percival Perry stated: "In about 1850, when the naval stores industry began to develop in the upper Cape Fear region, Lutterloh built and operated the first turpentine distillery in Fayetteville." The term "naval stores" refers to products derived from pine sap, which includes turpentine. Turpentine was used to create oil paints which would then be applied to buildings and boats.

Newspaper items showed that T.S. Lutterloh owned at least two turpentine distilleries in 1872 so his turpentine interests had continued for over two decades.

Shown at right is an historical postcard photograph (circa 1900-1910) of an unidentified turpentine distillery in Fayetteville. A conveyor belt can be seen in the background.



Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Other Business Ventures

Railroad Building

FAYETTEVILLE COALFIELDS ROAD.—We learn from the Fayetteville papers that the stockholders of this Road held their annual meeting on the 21st instant. Mr. Mallett, the President, reported that it is expected the road will be completed to Spout Spring, 20 miles, by the 1st of June, 37 miles by the 1st of November, and if located in June to the terminus, that the whole can be finished by the 1st of January next. The *Observer* says:

“About one-third of the iron for the remainder of the road has been shipped from New York, and the other two-thirds will be shipped in a few days.— Another locomotive has been ordered, and a contract has been entered into with responsible parties to establish a shop here immediately for the manufacture of all the cars which the company will need, except perhaps passenger cars.

C. B. Mallett, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors by an almost unanimous vote, viz: Geo. McNeill, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, W. T. Horne, Jas. Kyle, Wm. McLaurin, A. McLean, and S. J. Hinsdale.

“The Weekly Standard” (Raleigh, NC) of Mar 31, 1859

The Fayetteville Coalfield Railroad effort described above may have evolved over time into the built Western & Fayetteville Railroad (W&FRR). Merchant Charles Beatty Mallett (1816 – 1872) was president of both; he presided over the W&FRR from 1855 to 1870. During the Civil War, the W&FRR transported coal from the Egypt Station of Chatham County to Fayetteville.

The histories of the Lutterloh and Mallett families are intertwined. Both were merchant families based in Fayetteville. Both led in transportation projects: the Lutterlohs in steamboats and the Malletts in plankroads and railroads. A search of historical newspaper articles reveals that 418 articles mentioned both T.S. Lutterloh and C.B. Mallett. Both families had members at Fayetteville’s St. John’s Episcopal Church and both had many burials at Fayetteville’s Cross Creek Cemetery #1.

At a more personal level, the house in Hillsborough owned by Thomas’ sister, Sophia Lutterloh Palmer, had previously been owned by the Mallett family.

Banking

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—The annual meeting of Stockholders took place yesterday. The proposition of the Legislature that the Bank should relinquish the right to issue small notes, was rejected, with only one dissenting voice. The Board were authorized to build a Banking House. Directors elected: J. D. Starr, Jas. Kyle, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, A. A. McKethan, J. W. Pearce, E. J. Lilly, Chas. Benbow, A. E. Hall. The present officers will doubtless be re-elected, viz: J. D. Starr, President; W. G. Broadfoot, Cashier; H. Leeto, Teller and Notary Public; W. G. Matthews, Discount Clerk; Alex. McPherson, Deposit Clerk.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

“Wilmington Journal” of May 2, 1851

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Clarendon, on Monday last, the President’s Report showed the institution to be in a prosperous condition, with a surplus fund of \$44,000, with no known bad debt, and without having lost a dollar by a bad debt during the four years of its operation.

The former Directors were re-elected, viz: John D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, N. A. Stedman, T. S. Lutterloh, H. Lilly, W. McLaurin, and A. Johnson, Jr.; by whom John D. Williams was subsequently re-elected President, John W. Sandford Cashier, Wm. Warden Teller, and Jas. McGilvary Book-keeper.

“Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer” of July 14, 1859



Insurance

FAYETTEVILLE
ANNUAL INSURANCE CO.,
ASSETS \$254,618 62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to \$23,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about 1 per cent.

Amount of property now insured, \$1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand, 247,738.08

DIRECTORS:

George McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	James G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	James Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.
A. E. Hall, Wilmington.	

OFFICERS:

GEORGE MCNEILL, PRESIDENT.
D. A. RAY, VICE PRESIDENT.
C. A. MCILLAN, SECRETARY.
J. Collins and C. C. McGrummen, Travelling Agents.
The Company invite applications. May 19, 1859.

“North Carolinian” (Fayetteville, NC)
of Sep 24, 1859

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Politics (Serving as First Mayor of Fayetteville, and as a State Representative)

Dr. Percival Perry described the local and state political activities of T.S. Lutterloh: "He was appointed a town commissioner in the 1840's, and when the office became

"Ticket of the American party for Mayor and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville."
MAYOR.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

COMMISSIONERS.

Ward 1. C. D. Nixon,
" 2. A. McLenn,
" 3. Henry Lilly,
" 4. W. T. Horne,
" 5. A. A. McKethan,
" 6. Wm. McLaurin,
" 7. W. Warden."

We have no particular fault to find with either of the above named gentlemen, and can assure them that if they are anxious to be Commissioners, they will have their desire gratified without opposition from the democratic party. The position is a very thankless one in Fayetteville—(neither the Mayor nor Commissioners are paid)—and they are generally blamed for not doing a great many things that cannot be done. So, upon the whole, we are surprised that the know-nothing party should deem it of enough importance to hold a party meeting and nominate candidates.

On Dec. 29, 1855, at about age 39, his candidacy for Mayor of Fayetteville was announced in "The North Carolinian" of Fayetteville, as shown above. (The news item contained a bit of humor.)

elective in 1847, he was elected from Ward 6. Originally a member of the Whig party, he was elected mayor on the American, or Know-Nothing, party ticket, serving from 1855 to 1857. By 1860, he was prominent in the movement to organize a Southern Rights Party for the defense of the South...

During the Civil War, Lutterloh served on various committees concerned with the welfare of Fayetteville and its people...

In the postwar period he became a leader in the Republican party and served in the House of Commons in 1866-67, 1872-74, and 1879-1880."

The two official notices shown lower-right appeared in the local newspaper.

The first item entitled "Town Meeting" showed that, in 1855, Mayor Lutterloh was conducting official town business from the Town Hall building ("Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer" of June 14, 1855).

The second item, entitled "Notice," was another example of the Town Hall building being used to conduct the town's official business (Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer" of Jan 6, 1862).



When T.S. Lutterloh was installed as Mayor of Fayetteville, the building with the clock tower above was known as Town Hall. (Today, it's known as Market House.) Built in 1832, it was the center of political life and this is where Mayor Lutterloh conducted town business. (Meetings would have been held upstairs since the lower floor had market stalls.)

Image: This is one of the building's earliest known photographs. Source: "Fayetteville, North Carolina: A Pictorial History" (Weeks Parker; 1984)

TOWN MEETING.

THE Citizens of the Town are requested to meet at the Town Hall on Saturday next, 16th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Mayor.
It

June 13.
Town papers 1 time.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in January next for Mayor and seven Commissioners for the Town of Fayetteville for the year 1862.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

Dec. 20.

854-t

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Beginning of a Steamboat Career (1847)

T. S. Lutterloh was reportedly the first man in Fayetteville to become the sole owner of a steamboat. In 1847, he was one of the organizers and chief promoters of the Merchants Steamboat Company.

The advertisement shown below appeared in the "Fayetteville Weekly Observer." This was Thomas' first known involvement with the steamboat industry.

**MERCHANTS
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
Averaging about 20 per cent.**

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.

Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freight.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. The Company flatter themselves that

they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch on all stages of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage \$3. both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847

461f

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Steamboat Fleet Ownership

TO THE PUBLIC!

Understanding that statements have been made and reports circulated to the Northern cities, and extensively through the back country, to the great injury of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, by a certain person known to the Stockholders of the said Company, to the effect that there is no such company now in existence as the Merchants' Steamboat company—whereby the said Merchants' Steamboat company have sustained serious losses in freighting and forwarding: The undersigned, Agent of the Merchants' Steamboat company; represents the said statements and reports, by whomsoever made, to be false in fact and maliciously mean in intent; and would respectfully state, for the benefit of the Merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and those in the interior of North Carolina, and all others who are interested in the forwarding and freighting business, that they have been and are now fully prepared to carry with despatch all goods and merchandise that may be consigned to their care or shipped by their line.

In addition, the undersigned would respectfully state, that the Merchant's company has now plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington, the steamer Rowan, with Tow Boats "Ben Berry," "Odd Fellow," "Mike Cronly," and "Ready Money,"—and that during the low stages of water, a contract with Mr. John Banks enables them, by the aid of the crack Steamer "Brothers," (the fastest boat on the River, and drawing only 14 inches water,) to deliver goods consigned to them in Fayetteville with as much, if not more despatch, than any other line now on the River.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

March 31, 1851

49:3w

1840's

The announcement shown at left appeared in the "Greensboro Patriot" of June 8, 1847. It showed that the interests of the Merchants Steamboat Company had extended to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The steamboat *Rowan* was promoted along with four tow boats.

1850's

By 1852, T.S. Lutterloh was briefly shown as the proprietor of the Merchants Steamboat Co. That same year, however, he stopped using that company name and advertised under his name only.

By 1852, he was marketing the steamship *Fanny Lutterloh* for both passenger service and freight. (His daughter, Frances "Fanny" Lutterloh, had been born the previous year.)

By 1853, Thomas was marketing four steamships: *Zephyr*, *Major Wm. Barnett*, *Fanny Lutterloh*, and *Rowan*.

By 1854, news announcements reported that "Lutterloh & Co." was operating the *Fanny Lutterloh* along the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and Wilmington, for passengers and freight, two trips weekly.

By 1855, Thomas also owned the new steamboat *Magnolia* that transported passengers and freight between Fayetteville and Wilmington, two times weekly. His brother, "E.J. Lutterloh," was listed as the line's Wilmington agent.

In 1857, "Lutterloh & Co." was advertising the *Fanny Lutterloh*, *Magnolia* and *Rowan*.

The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh

will in future leave Fayetteville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 o'clock and run regularly, carrying freight and passengers with despatch.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 31, 1852.

701-1f

Above: "North Carolinian" (Fayetteville, NC) of Aug 28, 1852. This is the first known steamboat advertisement under Thomas' name only.

Below: "Greensboro Patriot" of March 11, 1854. This showed that Thomas was offering passenger service to Baltimore and New York. (After the War, his nephew, Charles Washington Hunt, would travel by boat to his medical school in Baltimore.)

FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON PASSENGER LINE.

The only Boat now carrying Passengers.

THE Steamer "Fanny Lutterloh" is now running on the following days: Leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at sunrise, arriving at Wilmington at 7 p. m. Returning, leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock, arriving at Fayetteville next mornings at 7 o'clock.

Persons going North will find this the most pleasant and cheapest way. Tickets can be had in Wilmington to Baltimore for \$12; to Philadelphia \$14; to New York \$15.50. Fayetteville to or from Wilmington, \$4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1854. [f 18-52:2m

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Steamboat Fleet Ownership (More Sample News Announcements from the 1850's)

Notice to Merchants! *Great Reduction on Commissions!* **LUTTERLOH'S LINE.**

THE undersigned informs the shipping public. that his line of Freight Boats are now in prime order, being of the lightest draft and having the greatest number of Steamers. I can say, without fear of contradiction, that I can and do bring goods up the river with more despatch than any other boat line on the Cape Fear. Goods intended for this line, should be marked to the care of T. S. Lutterloh, Wilmington, at which place I will forward them for 15 per cent., being five per cent. less than any other Commission House there charges.—I will also receive and forward at Fayetteville for 10 per cent.;—this is 15 per cent. less than the forwarding agents there charge. No goods will in future be received and forwarded at Fayetteville, unless they come up by my boats.

From 1st January 1853 to 1st January 1854, the Steamers of my line have made double the number of trips of any other line.

Shippers will recollect, that if they send their goods to the agents of other lines, they do not ship them by my boats, thereby causing detention, and not unfrequently wagons wait at Fayetteville for their goods.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1854. [f 28-52:2m

"The People's Press" (Winston – Salem)
of April 1, 1854

The advertisement shown at left made some interesting claims:

- The Lutterloh Line had the greatest number of steamboats on the Cape Fear River.

- "From 1st January 1853 to 1st January 1854, the Steamers of my line have made double the number of trips of any other line."

- Thomas was clearly attempting to maintain his dominant position when he stated, "No goods will in future be received and forwarded at Fayetteville, unless they come up by my boats."

UNPALLELED DISPATCH.

Daily Line!

THE undersigned informs the public that he is now running a daily line of light draft Steamers on the Cape Fear River, consisting of the following boats:

New Steamer Zephyr,
 " " Major Wm. Barnett, 13 inches draft.
 " " Fanny Lutterloh, 14 " "
 Rowan.

One of these boats will leave Fayetteville every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock; and Wilmington every day (Sundays excepted) at—o'clock, landing goods and passengers in Fayetteville in fifteen hours thereafter.

Goods intended for these boats should be sent to the care of J. & D. McRae & Co., or E. J. Lutterloh, Wilmington, who will forward at the usual rate of commissions. The Steamers Zephyr and Major Wm. Barnett are elegantly furnished for the accommodation of passengers. Passage to or from Wilmington, \$3.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent,
 Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1853. 14 8m

"Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer"
of March 23, 1853

LUTTERLOH'S FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.



THE UNDERSIGNED informs the public that the Boats of his line are running as follows:—

Steamer MAGNOLIA leaves FAYETTEVILLE MONDAY and THURSDAY Mornings, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves FAYETTEVILLE TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 15 Minutes after Sun-rise; and WILMINGTON WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at o'clock.

Steamer ROWAN, with a full complement of Flats, will make one trip a week or oftener, as circumstances may require.

All goods consigned to me at Wilmington will be forwarded with despatch.

Jan'y 27, 1858.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
 80*2m

"Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer" of Jan. 28, 1858

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sun-rise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock.—carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

Oct'r 4, 1858.

T. S. LUTTERLOH
 51-11

"Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer" of Oct 6, 1859

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Steamboat Line Ownership (More Sample News Announcements from the 1850's)

During and After the Civil War

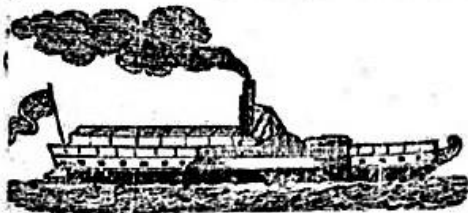
During the Civil War years of 1861 to 1865, there were relatively few news items regarding T.S. Lutterloh, and they regarded only business concerns. This is not surprising. In case the war was lost, men would not have wanted their war actions recorded.

We do know that Wilmington, NC, was one of the South's most important cities during the war. After the fall of Norfolk, Virginia, it was the South's largest Atlantic port. Its tobacco and cotton exports were traded with European nations in exchange for essential food and supplies. It was the last port to fall to the Union Army. Since Thomas owned one of the Cape Fear River's primary steamboat lines, it would be surprising if he had not somehow been involved with the war effort.

We do know that, after the war, he sued the federal government for compensation. He claimed that he had been the sole owner of the steamboat *North Carolina*, and that his boat had been seized by the U.S. Government and used by them from March 1865 to October or November of that year. ("The Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives for the 1st Session of the 52nd Congress - 1891 - 1892"; Washington, DC)

Following the war, Mr. Lutterloh discontinued his steamboat line and focused successfully on the cotton trade and state politics. He helped to rebuild Fayetteville and move it forward. While many Southerners were still seething from the Confederates' loss, Thomas agreed to lead Fayetteville's Fourth of July celebration. ("Fayetteville News" of June 25, 1867)

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE.



CAPE-FEAR RIVER.

THE following arrangement has been adopted for the transportation of produce and merchandize by the Steam-Boat *Henrietta*, between Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Produce will be received on board the *Henrietta* at Fayetteville, and landed at the Steam-Boat Wharf in Wilmington, free of wharfage in both places—And, if required, will be received in the Steam-Boat Warehouse in Wilmington, free of storage for the first week; subject, afterwards, to a charge of half the usual rates of storage.

Merchandise will be received on board the *Henrietta* at the Steam-Boat Wharf in Wilmington free of wharfage.

Merchandise received at Wilmington, and intended to be forwarded by the *Henrietta* to Fayetteville, may be landed at the Steam Boat Wharf, and will be received in the warehouse free of charge for wharfage and storage.

RATES OF FREIGHT, INCLUDING TOLL.

Down.

Cotton, per Bale, . . .	55
Tobacco, „ Hhd. . . .	\$2 40
Flour, „ Bbl. . . .	\$3
Flax seed, „ Cask, . . .	73

Up.

Salt, coarse, per Bushel, . .	12
Ditto, fine, „ do. . . .	10
Sugar, over 1250 lbs. Hhd. .	3 25
„ under 1250 „ „ . . .	2 75
Molasses, per Hhd. . . .	2 75
Rum, „ „ . . .	2 75
Iron, „ „ „ . . .	4 50
Boxes and bales, „ Cubic foot, .	15

JAMES M'KAY & CO. Fayetteville, } Agents
TIMOTHY SAVAGE, Wilmington. }
Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 7, 1820. 38 of

The editors of the New York Evening Post, and Charleston Courier are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

"The Henrietta" Steamboat - "The Raleigh Register" of Feb 19, 1853



The Zephyr

Left: This image of the *Zephyr* was printed in the "Wilmington Daily Herald" of Sep 25, 1855.

FOURTH OF JULY!

AT A MEETING of the Citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, to take into consideration the celebration of the 4th of July, **T. S. Lutterloh, Esq.**, was called to the Chair, and **Maj. J. H. McDonald**, requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of fifteen to select an orator and reader. On motion of the Committee they reported through their Chairman, **J. H. Cook**, the following selections:

Orator—Col. John W. Hinsdale.

Reader—Albert H. Slocumb, Esq.

The Committee also selected the Market House at 10 o'clock, as the proper place and time for the celebration, to which place all citizens are invited to attend.

June 25

64-2t

Thomas Snipes Lutterloh: Steamboat Tragedy

This accident was widely reported in various newspapers of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and New York.



Boiler Explosion and Sinking of the Magnolia

Left: Image of the Magnolia printed in the "Wilmington Daily Herald" of Sep 25, 1855

A TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT!

MANY LIVES LOST!!

Our community is intensely shocked this morning by intelligence that the Steamer *Magnolia*, Captain John M. Stedman, burst her boilers and sunk in deep water, near Whitehall, on the Cape Fear River, yesterday morning. A brief letter from one of the passengers sent by private hand to Mr. W. H. Lutterloh, gives us all the reliable news as yet received.

The letter is dated Wednesday 1 o'clock, and at the time of writing the bodies of seven persons had been found. The only names mentioned among the killed are those of Captain Stedman and a negro man Charles, one of the boat's crew, belonging to Mrs. John Murchison. Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., the owner of the *Magnolia*, was on board and severely hurt.

It is supposed, from the location of the disaster, that there was, as usual, a number of way passengers; and it is feared that some, ladies and children among them, went down with the boat.

Capt. Stedman leaves a large and helpless family, (his wife the daughter of the late Judge Potter.) We learn that he had a Life Policy of \$2000 in the Greensborough Mutual Company.

In addition to the above particulars, we have seen a letter from the Rev. A. Paul Repiton, of Wilmington, who was a passenger on the *Magnolia*, and who writes from the W. & M. Rail Road, (9 miles from the scene of the disaster,) which he had reached on his return to Wilmington. He says,--

"By request of Mr. Lutterloh, of your place, I write to inform you that the *Magnolia* burst her boiler last night about 12 o'clock. Some 12 or 15 passengers are dead. Capt. Stedman is also among the missing, and had not been found up to the time I left White Hall, where the accident happened. Mr. Lutterloh has sustained no injury except in his left shoulder, which it is thought may be dislocated. I left him at White Hall, where he requested me to write from this point for the sake of his family."

[Fayetteville Observer – Thursday Evening, February 18, 1858]

THE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Among the killed by the explosion of the steamer *Magnolia*, at White Hall, N. C., on Tuesday night, are Capt. Stedman, Dr. Fellows, Mr. Tyron, a lady, and a boy about eight years old, names unknown; and Simon, the cook; Charles, the pilot, and three other slaves. The wounded are Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, owner of the *Magnolia*, shoulder dislocated; John Carver, colored, mortally; a colored man, badly, but may recover; and several others more or less injured. Among the saved are Mr. W. L. Hall, Mr. Hopkins and lady; a lady, name not ascertained; Rev. A. Paul Repiton, and several others, names not known. It is supposed that there were about 40 persons on board the ill-fated steamer at the time of the explosion, upwards of one half of whom perished. The boat is almost a total wreck, and was valued at \$10,000. No insurance.

"The Baltimore Sun" (Maryland) of Feb 20, 1858

DIED.

In Chatham county, on the 28th ult., at an advanced age, C. LUTTERLOH, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that county.

Mr. Lutterloh was the father of a numerous family, among whom we may mention E. J. Lutterloh, Esq., of Wilmington, and T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., of Fayetteville. Others of his children reside in Chatham.

Above: "Wilmington Journal" of Sep 3, 1858.

1858 was a very difficult year for Thomas. His steamboat was lost in February, with a large loss of life. Lacking insurance, the subsequent legal claims would have been very costly. And only seven months after the steamboat accident, he also suffered the loss of his father.

On April 27, 1893, this curious note appeared in the "Chatham Record." Thomas, then age 77, had left Chatham for Fayetteville 62 years earlier, at about age 15.

Mr. Thomas S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, made a short visit here this week. He removed from this county to Fayetteville 62 years ago, and is now one of that town's oldest citizens.

After living a long and productive life, he must have felt some satisfaction in his many contributions to Fayetteville – but on this day, he was an elderly man visiting his birthplace.

Seven years later, in 1900, he died as the new century began. Major newspapers across the state gave him lengthy obituaries. The one shown here appeared in Wilmington's "Semi-Weekly Messenger" (July 20, 1900).

In Fayetteville, Mayor Cook announced: "In the death of Col. T.S. Lutterloh, we have lost one of our oldest citizens who for years was prominently identified with our business interests, and he had many offices of trust, and among them Mayor of Fayetteville, and as a mark of respect, I ask that the places of business be closed during the progress of the funeral services – the City bell will be tolled."

DEATH OF COL. LUTTERLOH

**A Prominent Citizen Passes Away.
Fowler and Cook in Debate—Burglars
at Work—Budget of Local News.**

(Correspondence of the Messenger.)
Fayetteville, N. C., July 16.

Colonel Thomas S. Lutterloh died at his residence on Haymount at 11:30 o'clock yesterday, living within one day of the great age of 84 years, as he was born July 16, 1816. He had for two or three years been in feeble health; but, such was his remarkable physical vitality and intellectual activity, that he attended personally to his large business interests up to within a few months of his passing away.

Colonel Lutterloh was of a leading and influential family of Chatham county, whose members are illustriously inscribed on the pages of the country's history, his father, Charles Lutterloh, being a general in the war of 1812, and his great uncle, Emanuel Von Lutterloh, serving on the staff of George Washington. The deceased came to Fayetteville just after the great fire of 1831; and, after some years of faithful service in the large grocery house of the late Charles T. Haigh, he established himself in business in early manhood, and thenceforth was closely identified with the public and industrial life of this city, from his zeal, energy and progressive spirit. He was the pioneer in the naval store business in this section, and erected the first turpentine distillery ever operated in Cumberland county, dealing at the same time largely in cotton, of which for a long time he controlled the market, from the towering old wooden build-

(Obituary Continued)

ing where now stands the handsome depot of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad. He was one of the capitalists to utilize the advantages of Cape Fear river navigation, building several steamers, controlling a line between Fayetteville and Wilmington, and having large investments in steamboat stocks up to close of the war. In the destruction of the steamer Magnolia by the explosion of the boiler many years ago, in which Captain John Stedman lost his life, the deceased, who was on the boat, had his arm broken, and was with difficulty rescued from the wreck.

Colonel Lutterloh enjoyed the distinction of being the first mayor ever elected in Fayetteville under municipal charter, which position he filled repeatedly, besides serving his fellow-citizens in other offices of trust and responsibility, notably in the legislature of North Carolina. He was ever a strong friend of internal improvements, giving liberally of his means and influences for their advancement, and was the largest industrial stockholder in the old Western Coalfields railroad. He was cast in the stern

mould of manhood, endowed with the courage of his convictions, uncompromising and aggressive in his views, a faithful friend, a public spirited citizen.

In 1840 Colonel Lutterloh married Miss Mary Francis Buxton, daughter of the late Rev. Jarvis Buxton, for twenty years rector of St. John's Episcopal church of this city, a woman of rare culture, grace and accomplishments, who survives him, together with two sons, Messrs. Ralph B. Lutterloh, of Florida, and Herbert Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, both men of high character and phenomenal business success, and a daughter, Mrs. Utley, a woman of marked talent, of Washington city. His eldest son, Jarvis fell at the head of his men, while gallantly leading them into action during the civil war. The funeral services take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon from St. John's church.



The funeral services of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh were held at St. John's Episcopal Church in Fayetteville. His father-in-law, Jarvis Barry Buxton (1792-1851), had been the rector here for many years.

Mary "Frances" Buxton Lutterloh (1821 – 1902)

Wife of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh

DEATH OF MRS LUTTERLOH.

A Christian Woman and the Soldiers' Friend—Electric Lighting.

(Correspondence of The Messenger.)

Fayetteville, N. C., January 27.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4:04 o'clock, Mrs. Frances Lutterloh died in the 81st year of her age, attended in her last moments by her daughter, Mrs. Frances Utley, whom devoted love and ministrations have been unwearied in the long illness of her mother.

Mrs. Lutterloh was born in Washington, N. C., on the 22nd of September, 1821, the daughter of the late Rev. Jarvis Buxton, who became rector of St. John's Episcopal church of this city in 1831, where he ministered for twenty years. On the 22nd of September, 1840, (her birthday) she was united in marriage to the late Colonel Thomas S. Lutterloh, whom she survived a few years, then twenty-five years of age, a clerk with the late Mr. Charles T. Haigh, and one of the most promising young men of this place, who afterwards became very prominent in business, was a large steamboat owner, and the first mayor of this town. She is

Mary Frances Buxton Lutterloh died two years after her husband, Thomas. Her obituary suggested that she was well regarded by her community.

"Semi-Weekly Messenger"
of Wilmington, NC
(Jan. 31, 1902)

survived by three children—Mr. R. B. Lutterloh, of Tallahassee, Fla., and Mr. Herbert Lutterloh and Mrs. Frances Utley; seven children died before her—Jarvis, who gave his life to the south on the field, Thomas, Edward, Anna, Ellen, Elizabeth and Harriett.

Mrs. Lutterloh was a woman of exceptionally noble character—accomplished in mind; of refined tastes, which were mirrored in the adornments of her home and her love of flowers; of warm sympathies, ever going out to the sorrows of humankind, and expressing themselves in such devotion to the Confederate cause that she was known as the soldiers' friend, while she was ever the generous supporter of the benevolent work of the Episcopal church, of which she was a consecrated member from her youth. Her end befitted such a woman, for it was but a "falling on sleep" in sweet peace and perfect faith in God.

A stained-glass window, dedicated to Thomas S. Lutterloh and his relatives, was installed in St. John's Episcopal Church of Fayetteville. The window shown here was given in memory of Honorable Thomas S. Lutterloh, Mary Frances Buxton Lutterloh (his wife), Rev. Jarvis Buxton (his father-in-law), and Judge Ralph Potts Buxton (his brother-in-law).

Researchers Kristina and Malcolm Floyd presented their detailed research of the church's windows in a Dec. 2002 church newsletter article, "Stained Glass Windows Are a Treasure at St. John's."



The graves of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh and his wife, Mary Frances Buxton Lutterloh, are in Fayetteville's Cross Creek Cemetery #1.

Thomas and Frances Lutterloh had many children. Only their last three surviving children will be presented here.

A Notable Descendant:
Herbert Lutterloh
(1859 – 1913)

Son of
Thomas Snipes Lutterloh
and Mary Frances Lutterloh

Herbert Lutterloh, a successful realtor and businessman, died in Fayetteville in 1913. An article regarding his will appeared in the "Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of June 11, 1913. It stated, "It is thought that Mr. Lutterloh, at his death, was possessed of at least \$150,000 in real estate and personal property." It noted that some of his property was located in Florida. (In 2018, the value of such an estate would have exceeded three million dollars. Herbert was the last living child of Mayor Thomas Snipes Lutterloh and he received a large inheritance from his brother, Ralph Buxton Lutterloh in 1910.)

Herbert owned the house shown below after the Utley family. Like the Lutterlohs, the Utleys were a family of early Fayetteville merchants. A daughter of Mayor Thomas Snipes Lutterloh, Frances "Fannie" Lutterloh, married into the Utley family. (In 1902, an obituary referred to the home of Frances "Fannie" Lutterloh Utley in Haymount as "Rosevick" or "Rosenvic." The house shown here may have been that home.)

Herbert Lutterloh: One of the State's Pioneering Large-Scale Poultry Farmers

The poultry industry has developed into the state's largest agricultural industry, but it was initially slow to develop. Compared to other regions of the country, poultry production in the South lagged far behind. In 1900, nearly 88% of North Carolinian farms had poultry flocks, but they averaged just 22 birds each.

In the 1920's, the State Dept. of Agriculture and commission merchants organized marketing cooperatives that shipped railroad car lots of eggs and live chickens to buyers in New York and other distant cities. By 1929, 5.8 million chickens were sold off of North Carolina farms. (Adapted from article, "Poultry" by LuAnn Jones; NCPedia).

With this in mind, the implications of the article shown at right are startling. Herbert was developing a large-scale poultry facility – with the intention of selling to the New York market – years before the rest of the state successfully began to follow his plan. It appears that he may have developed one of the state's earlier large-scale poultry farms.

— Fayetteville Observer: Mr. Herbert Lutterloh is to experiment with chicken raising on a large scale, and we have not the slightest doubt but that he will be as successful in this as he has been, and is, in all his large business transactions. He has just had completed at his lovely country place, on Beaver Creek, a large and modern poultry farm at great expense and proposes to stock it with the best breeds. His purpose is to supply the big hotels of New York with spring chickens. The farm is equipped with a large incubator house, containing a number of the latest improved incubators, a splendidly appointed breeder house, a large number of modern chicken houses and a keeper's house. The whole is surrounded by and divided into several parts by high wire netting. The yard will be supplied with running water forced up from the lake nearby.

"The Weekly Star" (Wilmington) of Mar 20, 1903

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet Taylor-Utley House Item number 8 Historical Description Page 2

TAYLOR-UTLEY HOUSE:

History - Continued

Utley's four unmarried daughters gained possession of the home by will probated 28 May 1877.¹² Subsequent owners included Thomas Love, Neill McQueen who in 1885 became sheriff of Cumberland County and moved from Gray's Creek to the former Utley place closer to town, and Herbert Lutterloh, member of a family long established in Fayetteville.¹³ In 1932, O. J. and Lillian McConnell purchased the house which today is owned by their son-in-law, James Warner.¹⁴ Renovations were carried out during McConnell's period of ownership, which included a two-story west wing constructed by local builder William Rowan in 1932, interior modifications such as installation of modern kitchen facilities in the old rear porch area, some of which were carried out by local contractor/builder E. W. Reinecke, and exterior brickwork laid by brickmaker Clyde Canipe.¹⁵

(This photo was included in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination.)



Taylor – Utley (Later, Lutterloh) House at 916 Hay Street in the Haymount Historic District of Fayetteville, NC

Obituary of Herbert Lutterloh (1859 - 1913)

DEATH OF HERBERT LUTTERLOH.

The people of this city were grieved to learn that Mr. Herbert Lutterloh died in Highsmith Hospital at 8 o'clock Saturday morning, aged about 53 years. Mr. Lutterloh was attacked Sunday, 18th inst., with an aggravated case of appendicitis, and that night he was taken to the hospital and an operation performed at once, but the physicians found that the disease had made such progress that peritonitis had become diffused throughout the system, so affecting the intestinal organs that they could not perform their functions. Hence, with the exception of a slight rally, at one time, he gradually sank until the end came this morning. He was conscious to the last.

Mr. Lutterloh, who was the youngest son of the late Thomas S. and Mary Frances Buxton Lutterloh, was from one of the most prominent and

esteemed families of Fayetteville. His saintly mother was a daughter of the late Rev. Jarvis Buxton, beloved rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. Herbert Lutterloh was a man of many sterling qualities. True as steel to his friends, upright in his dealings, charitable and liberal, those intimate with him highly esteemed him. He possessed fine business ability, and at his death was perhaps the wealthiest citizen of Fayetteville, part of which he inherited from his brother, the late Ralph B. Lutterloh.

In 1897 Mr. Lutterloh married Anna McRee, of Wilmington, by whom he had three sons, Herbert, Ralph and Joseph, who survive their father, the eldest being aged about 15 years and the youngest about 6 years. Mrs. Lutterloh died some three years ago. The deceased is survived by no immediate relatives except his sons.

The funeral services of Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, who died in this city Saturday morning, were conducted Sunday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in St. John's Episcopal Church by the rector, Rev. Archer Boogher, assisted by Rev. J. S. Moody, in the presence of a large congregation, including the order of Elks, of which deceased was a member.

To many of the congregation the occasion was peculiarly sad, as was being laid to rest the last of three generations of Buxtons and two generations of Lutterlohs, families which had done much in shaping affairs in Fayetteville's past. Within few feet of the casket there was upon the walls of the historic church a tablet perpetuating the memory of Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, grandfather of the deceased, and for twenty years the faithful rector of St. John's. The teachings of a devoted, Christian mother were deep down in the heart of Herbert Lutterloh, and he showed his veneration for

her memory and for the Truth in large liberality at all times to the church.

The simple burial services were unusually impressive and the music was very sweet. At the grave in the family plat in old Cross Creek Cemetery a quintet, consisting of Mrs. W. M. Morgan, Mrs. W. F. Blount, Dr. T. M. West, N. H. McGeachy, and W. F. Blount, sang three beautiful selections.

The floral offerings were handsome and numerous. The hearts of the large assemblage around the grave were deeply touched with sympathy for the three little boys whose young hearts were wrung with grief over the departure of a loving father.

The pall-bearers were:

Honorary—Col. C. W. Broadfoot, H. R. Horne, W. W. Huske, W. L. Holt.

Active—L. A. Williamson, H. McD. Robinson, Dr. H. W. Lily, L. B. Hale, D. K. Taylor, W. T. Bowen, F. H. Stedman, C. C. McAlister.

Notable Descendant: Ralph Buxton Lutterloh (1849 – 1910)

Turpentine Businessman of Tallahassee, FL, and Fayetteville, NC

Son of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh
and Mary Frances Lutterloh

The obituary below appeared in the "Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of July 28, 1910. Interred at Fayetteville's Cross Creek Cemetery #1.

Death of Mr. Ralph B. Lutterloh.

Mr. Ralph Buxton Lutterloh died in this city Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, after an illness covering several months. The funeral will be held from St. John's Episcopal Church at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Lutterloh, who was 60 years of age, was a son of the late Thomas S. and Mary Frances Lutterloh, and a grand son of Rev. Jarvis Buxton, who for 30 years, and up to the time of his death was the beloved rector of St. John's Episcopal church this city.

When young men Messrs. Ralph and Herbert Lutterloh, both of whom were very popular in Fayetteville, went to

Georgia and engaged in the turpentine business. They met with great success and when their father died, Mr. Herbert Lutterloh returned home to be with his mother. Mr. Ralph remained in the south and finally made his headquarters in Florida, in which state he had acquired much property and interests.

He retired from active business about two years ago and returned to his native place, which he always loved and cherished, to live, building for himself a handsome cottage opposite the home of his brother on Haymount. Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, one of the leading citizens of Fayetteville, is the only

surviving member of a once large family, one of the brothers, Jarvis Lutterloh, being killed in battle when a mere lad during the civil war. One of Mr. Herbert Lutterloh's children, is named for the deceased.

Ralph Buxton Lutterloh was a man of strong intellect and extraordinary personal courage. He made friends and held them and it is to these in this State and the states south of us that the news of his death will come as a shock.

To Mr. Herbert Lutterloh and his children, to whom the deceased was greatly attached, we extend our sincerest sympathy.

**Notable Descendant:
Frances "Fannie" Lutterloh Utley
(1851 - 1902)**

Employee of the U.S. Treasury in Wash., DC

Daughter of Thomas Snipes Lutterloh
and Mary Frances Lutterloh

This obituary appeared in the Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Aug 14, 1902.
Interred at Cross Creek Cemetery #1.

Note:
T.S. Lutterloh likely named his steamboat, *Fannie Lutterloh*, in honor of this daughter.

Sudden Death of Mrs. Utley.

The community was shocked and grieved by the announcement, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock Monday morning, that Mrs. Fannie Lutterloh Utley had died suddenly at Roseviok, the family home on Haymount. She had suffered severely the night before with headache, to relieve which Mr. Edward Utley went to a neighbor for a remedy, but her condition was not such as to cause alarm.

Mrs. Utley was the second daughter of the late Col. Thomas S. Lutterloh, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Jarvis Buxton, rector of St. John's Episcopal church from 1831 to 1851. She was a woman of fine character, highly endowed intellectually, and was for years in the Treasury Department at Washington, where she performed with exceptional ability her responsible duties, resigning her position to be with her beloved mother in her last

days. The deceased leaves one son, Mr. Elward Lutterloh Utley, and two brothers, Messrs. R. B. Lutterloh, of Tallahassee, Fla., and Herbert Lutterloh, of this city.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Fannie Utley took place Tuesday afternoon from St. John's Episcopal church, the rector, Rev. I. W. Hughes, conducting the services in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends of the deceased lady. The interment was in Cross Creek cemetery, and the grave was covered with beautiful floral designs.

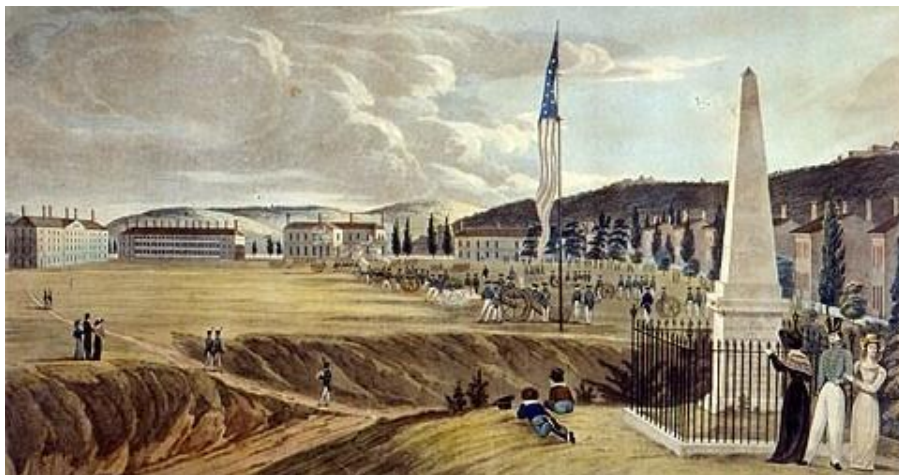
(Colonel) Charles Lutterloh, II (1813 – 1856)
(3rd Generation Presented)

The first thing to know about Charles Lutterloh II is that he might never have survived to adulthood. As described in the memoir of his mother, Eliza Comerford Lutterloh, she and her young son Charles had been targeted in a murder plot by a relative during the War of 1812. If that plot had succeeded, Charles would not have seen adulthood and his ten younger siblings would never have been born!

Military – Attendance at West Point Military Academy

Of no surprise, this first-born son of a U.S. Army officer was sent to a military school. In 1830 and 1831, Charles Lutterloh attended the prestigious West Point Military Academy in New York. At that time, West Point trained men to become officers and boys to become cadets. (Charles' uncle, Emanuel Lutterloh, had fought during the Revolutionary War in New York.) The illustration below showed West Point as it appeared when Charles attended.

The particulars of Charles' military service have not been determined. He was always addressed as "Colonel" in newspapers. Since his father had served in both the U.S. Army and the North Carolina Militia, one or both of those may have applied to Charles Lutterloh II as well.



West Point Military Academy in 1828

From "The Campus Guide, West Point: US Military Academy," by Rod Miller ; 2002; Princeton Architectural Press. (None of these buildings still stand.)

Son of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC
Settled in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, NC

Career from 1843 to 1849

By or before 1843, Charles had joined his brothers in Fayetteville, and had entered into a partnership with John D. Williams to form a mercantile firm, Williams & Lutterloh.

"Fayetteville
Weekly
Observer"
of
Oct 4, 1843

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general **MERCANTILE BUSINESS**, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.
THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of **WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.**
JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-1f

The following year, Charles' partnership with Mr. Williams ended, with Charles alone continuing the business.

"The North
Carolinian"
(Fayetteville)
of
Sept 21, 1844

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Copartnership of Williams & Lutterloh having been dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of July last. The business has since been continued by C. Lutterloh, who keeps the notes and Book accounts due the firm at the old stand, and will use the name of the firm in liquidation until the business is closed. **JNO. D. WILLIAMS.**
C. LUTTERLOH
Sept. 7, 1844. 289-1f

During his earlier years as a merchant, Charles sold a variety of goods, including brandy. Along with his brother, Thomas, he also marketed turpentine.

On June 13, 1845, Fayetteville suffered a "Great Fire," and Charles Lutterloh was listed among those who had suffered damages. ("New York Daily Herald" of June 22, 1845.) Locally, it was described below.

hoa

CALAMITOUS FIRE!

An awful calamity has befallen our town! We have been desolated by that dreadful scourge which seems this year to have been let loose upon cities and towns indiscriminately. Fiends in human shape infest every part of the land, blighting in an hour, with the midnight torch, the fruits of years of labor—involving in one common and undistinguishing ruin, the riches of the prosperous and the pittance of the poor.

On Friday morning, about half past 2, a fire was discovered in a warehouse back of a store on Hay street, about 300 feet from the Town House, in the very heart of business. The extreme drought had made every thing that was combustible as dry as tinder, and almost as quick a prey to the devouring element. It spread rapidly up Hay street till it reached the new brick store of John Waddill, Jr., occupied by Henry Lilly, which was saved, and stopped the fire in that direction. Down Hay street it swept every thing to the corner of Market Square.

he had, and along with his own, some 100 gold and silver watches in his hands for repair; no insurance.

One story building owned by T. L. Hybart; occupied by T. J. Johnson, as a shoe shop. Double story building, with warehouses, owned by T. L. Hybart, occupied by C. B. Mallett, whose loss in goods not insured, is about 1000; and by D. & W. McLaurin, whose loss is 8000, insured for 2500. The buildings worth 2500.

The four next 2 story tenements, with warehouses in rear, belonged jointly to T. J. Curtis, and the estate of Whitehead. Loss 3000. Insured for 2500. They were occupied by E. Fuller, who lost 2500, insured for 1500. Nott & Briggs, loss 6000, insured for 4000. And C. Lutterloh, loss 2500. Insured.

Double 2 story building, owned by D. A. Ray, one occupied by R. W. Hardie as a Bookstore and Bindery, whose loss is 2000, all he had. No insurance. The other occupied by D. A. Ray & Co., whose loss is 7500. of which 5000 is insured.

Excerpt of a Large Article from the
"Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of June 18, 1845.

Fortunately, as noted above, Charles did have some insurance on his business. The fire had started on Hay Street, in the middle of the business district, and it destroyed many buildings, including Fayetteville's famous hotel, *The Lafayette*, described by the article as "one of the handsomest and in every respect best hotels in the South."

Career from 1850 to 1856: One of Fayetteville's Horticulture Pioneers

By 1850, Charles seemed to have found his passion. From that year until his death, his advertisements focused on plants only. He had moved from Hay Street to Rowan Street, where he owned and operated a large nursery. This was one of his earliest nursery advertisements, ending with a romantic sentiment:

PLANTS AND TREES.

I HAVE just received and offer for sale, a very choice assortment of

GREEN-HOUSE & HARDY PLANTS,

Evergreens, Roses, and other Shrubs,

Flowering Bulbs, Flower Pots, &c.

—ALSO—

A few select Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental Trees,

Large Early Scarlet, Hovey, and Hudson Strawberries, at 50 to 75 cts. per 100.

Purchasers will have the advantage of seeing the Fruit or Flower they wish, so that there will be no disappointment.

Any thing that I may not have, I can procure at short notice, from one of the best Nurserymen in the United States.

All cash orders will receive prompt attention.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 20, 1849.

99-3w

P. S. Nothing so appropriate for a Christmas or New Year's Present, as

"Those token flowers that tell
What words can never speak so well."

"Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Jan 8, 1850

By age 43, Charles' health was failing. Realizing this, he placed this notice in the "Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer" of Oct 30, 1856:

SELLING OUT!
FINDING my health too feeble to attend to business, I have concluded to sell out my entire **NURSERY STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.**
To any one disposed to go into the business, a great bargain may be had, as my Lot of 4½ acres, on Hillsborough street, contains thousands of
Plants, Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.,
In every stage of growth, from the Seed just planted to the Evergreen, &c., 12 or 15 feet high, and Fruit Trees now bearing \$10 worth of the most delicious fruit to the single tree.
To every one who has a spot of vacant ground, I would say, do not permit the present opportunity to escape without laying in a good assortment (as far as room will permit) from a really choice collection of
Evergreens of all kinds, Shrubs, Roses, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Raspberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Bulbs, Dahlias, Green-House Plants, Shade Trees, Cemetery Evergreens, &c., &c., &c.
Orders should be sent in early as possible, and the reduction from Catalogue prices will be in proportion to the size of the Order
No reduction can be made on Fruit Trees or Box Edging, as they are sold without profit
Catalogues will be mailed to applicants.
C. LUTTERLOH, Nurseryman, Fayetteville, N. C.

Charles did not have time to sell all of his stock. He died about one month later, on Dec 1, 1856. His brother, Thomas, administered Charles' estate. From Thomas' auction notice below, it's apparent that Charles' nursery had been quite large in scale and in the variety of merchandise:

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will sell at public Auction, on Monday 9th day of Feb'y next, at the residence of the late **Charles Lutterloh, Jr.,** on Rowan Street, the entire stock of **FRUIT TREES**, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, and Green-House Plants, Evergreens, &c., with thousands of other Plants, Vines, Trees, &c., not mentioned. To a person wishing to go into the business a rare opportunity is offered. The premises will be rented to any person wishing to continue the business.
T. S. LULLERLOH, Adm'r of C. LUTTERLOH, Jr., dec'd.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 16, 1857. 74-ts
Wilmington Herald and Raleigh Register copy one time a week for three weeks.
"Fayetteville Semi-Weekly Observer" of Jan. 22, 1857



Left: Photograph posted by the North Carolina Apple Festival.

Right: Photograph posted by the Cape Fear Botanical Garden of Fayetteville, NC.



The death of Charles Lutterloh, II, was announced in Wilmington:

DIED.
In Fayetteville on the 30th ult., Col. CHARLES LUTTERLOH, in the 43d year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, and for many years a citizen of Fayetteville.

"Wilmington Journal" of Dec 5, 1856

And in Charlotte:

DIED,
In Fayetteville, on the 30th ult., Col. Charles Lutterloh, aged 43 years.

"The Charlotte Democrat" of Dec 9, 1856



Charles Lutterloh, II, was buried with other family members in Plot #22 of Fayetteville's Cross Creek Cemetery #1.

(Photo by "Vonna" at FindAGrave)

In 1902, 46 years after Charles' death, a thoughtful tribute to him appeared in a Charlotte newspaper, signed by "J.H.M" under this title: "Beneath Those Rugged Elms: Notes of Those Who Are No More." Charles' tribute was among several others concerning those interred at Fayetteville' Cross Creek Cemetery #1:

Fraternal love has made imposing the resting place of Charles Lutterloh, who died November 30, 1856, aged 43 years, and strikingly appropriate is his monument and inscription.

He was a florist, with an extensive nursery on Rowan Street, and the pioneer of landscape and ornamental gardening in Fayetteville, to whom we are indebted for our beautiful yards and lawns on Haymount and other suburbs of the city.

The artist hand of the lamented stone-cutter, George Lander, wrought his chef-d'oeuvre in this tablet, interweaving with the branches of a drooping willow this legend:

"Sweet be thy rest;
And may that world
where trees immortal grow,
Around thy spirit throw
their soft refreshing shades
amidst the blest."

"Charlotte Observer" of July 27, 1902

At home in Fayetteville, Charles, military man and nurseryman, was remembered favorably. His obituary there noted his character traits: his tact, cultivated taste, and obliging disposition.

DIED,
In this town, last night, Col. CHARLES LUTTERLOH, in the 43d year of his age. He was a native of Chatham county, and for many years a citizen of this town.

The friends of the deceased and public generally are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence on Rowan street.

DEATH OF COL. LUTTERLOH.—It is with pain, that we announce the death of our esteemed fellow citizen, Col. Charles Lutterloh. Yesterday evening, after a lingering and painful illness, he calmly breathed his last.

We speak no words of mere idle form, when we say, that in the death of Col Lutterloh, our community has met with no ordinary loss. Endearred to his friends by his many excellent traits of character, he was held in deserved esteem. Possessed of a highly cultivated taste, ready tact, and most obliging disposition, he was ever ready to promote the wishes and advance the interests of the community in which he lived, upon all occasions, where his efficient services were required.

"Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Dec. 1, 1856

**“William” Henry Lutterloh
(1827 – 1875)**

(3rd Generation Presented)

Son of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham Co., NC
Settled in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, NC

Career: Wholesale Merchant and Steamship Co-Owner

William H. Lutterloh was the one of the later-born children of Charles and Eliza. Numerous advertisements in Fayetteville suggested that he was primarily employed as a wholesale merchant, and news items regarding his business concerns began appearing as early as 1849. William’s older brother, Thomas, was well established in Fayetteville as a steamboat captain, businessman and local politician. The Lutterloh Line of steamboats traveled on the Cape Fear River daily between Fayetteville and Wilmington, importing a steady stream of goods that William could then market. His advertisements pertained to a variety of products, including produce (such as corn and potatoes), bacon, cotton, barrels, turpentine, building supplies (such as resin and iron), and “spirits.” A record showed that he also co-owned the steamship, *North Carolina*, along with Thomas.

A Tragic Death

Every family has its heartaches and the Lutterlohs were no exception. William H. Lutterloh died tragically in 1875, at age 47. Jennifer Bean Bower has written an interesting article regarding William, and Lutterloh descendants will appreciate her sympathetic description of his last days and tragic death. Despite William’s illness and mental anguish, the compassionate actions of his family and friends indicate considerable concern for his welfare.

SALEM’S SPIRITED TAVERN: PART TWO

YESWEEKLY - October 17, 2017

By Jennifer Bean Bower

William H. Lutterloh lived in Fayetteville, North Carolina, and worked in the steamboat business. He spent several summers vacationing in Salem and had befriended many of the town’s residents. When he fell ill in the summer of 1875, Lutterloh decided to return to Salem in an effort to renew his health. The reason behind his decision is unknown, but it may have been based on guidebook descriptions that boasted the town’s healthy climate, as well as its prized mineral spring.

Albert P. Hurt, a steamboat captain from Fayetteville, tried to dissuade his friend from traveling. He believed Lutterloh was too feeble to attempt the trip and that to do so would further endanger his health. But Lutterloh would not listen to reason and boarded a train despite the admonishment. Soon after, Hurt caught up with the locomotive and accompanied Lutterloh to Salem.

The two men reached their destination around the third week of June. When they entered the Salem Hotel, Lutterloh was so disoriented that he was unable to write his name in the register. John F. Shaffner, a Salem physician, arrived at the scene, gave him a sedative and diagnosed his condition—according to his deposition—as “softening of the brain.”

Lutterloh remained at the hotel where Hurt and a servant named Anderson Smith took care of him. For a few days, it seemed as if Lutterloh was improving. But on July 1, his health took a turn for the worse and within three days his mind had become deranged. Lutterloh’s words and actions were irrational, as he expressed an urgent need to travel to High Point, North Carolina. Then, on July 5, at 4 a.m., Lutterloh vanished from his room.

Smith felt sure that Lutterloh had left the building in an attempt to reach High Point and began to search for him at once. He looked out the window to see if Lutterloh was out on the lawn, but to his horror, his eyes beheld a body lying prostrate on the pavement below. Lutterloh was dead.

The coroner and a jury of men were called to the scene where they reviewed the evidence and reported the cause of death. Hurt, Smith, and Shaffner were duly sworn and asked to give an account of Lutterloh’s physical and mental state. They were also asked to recount the events of July 5. Their depositions, which appeared on July 8, 1875, in the *People’s Press* article “Sad and Fatal Accident,” stated:

Hurt, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

“Sometimes I thought his mind was improving, but he would soon relapse into a delirious state so that he hardly had any rational moments...I remained with him until about ten o’clock last night and saw to it that the servant, Anderson, gave him the sedative prescribed by Dr. Shaffner. Went to my room... returned a few hours later...found him composed and left him. Anderson came and informed me of his tragic end. I have no doubt as to his death being caused by falling from the window whilst out of his mind.”

Smith, the servant, being duly sworn, deposed:

“I staid [sic] with Mr. Lutterloh...last night. It was the first time... it was thought necessary for any one [sic] to remain with him. He was very restless all night and his whole talk was about wanting to start to High Point; would jump wildly in bed and want to go, and once took hold of his trunk and started off with it; but on being spoken to, would become quiet.”

Shaffner’s duly sworn states that he had been attending Mr. Lutterloh for about two weeks.

“He came here in a disorganized state of mind...In the condition he was in yesterday it is not probable he would have lived long... In his weak condition he could not bear much and the fall from the window no doubt immediately

caused his death. Upon post-mortem examination, there are some bruises upon the left leg and left arm, and a contusion upon the right side of the head; no fracture upon any part of the body. The fall itself would hardly have destroyed his life, but for his weak and prostrate condition..."

On July 6, Lutterloh's body was transported to Fayetteville and interred in Cross Creek Cemetery No. 1. Lutterloh's death cast a sad gloom over the entire town of Salem where all mourned his "sad and tragic end" and regretted the loss of their summertime friend.



Recommended Reading:

Jennifer Bean Bower is an award-winning writer, native Tar Heel and graduate of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. While working as the associate curator of photographic collections at Old Salem Museums & Gardens, Ms. Bower researched local tragedies and composed the book, **Winston & Salem: Tales of Murder, Mystery and Mayhem.**

Photograph: William H. Lutterloh (1827-1875) was buried at Cross Creek Cemetery No. 1 in Fayetteville, North Carolina. The date on his headstone incorrectly reads July 4. (Photograph by Larry T. Bower, Jr.)

For further details regarding the official investigation of this matter, see the article, "Sad and Fatal Accident," from the historical newspaper, "The People's Press," (Winston-Salem, NC), of July 8, 1875 at Newspapers.com.

This story will remain of interest to both Lutterloh descendants and historical tourists of Old Salem, NC. Ms. Bower's article has been included here with the author's permission. The original article, first published on October 17, 2017 by the weekly newspaper, "Yes! Weekly," included historical photographs of the hotel and its signed guest register, compliments of the "Collection of Old Salem Museums and Gardens." Those photographs may be viewed online at <http://yesweekly.com/salems-spirited-tavern-part-two>.

Probate of a Considerable Estate

William, a moderately wealthy man, died intestate. His brother, Thomas Snipes Lutterloh, served as the administrator of an estate valued, as shown below, at about \$10,000. In today's currency, that would equate to over \$275,000.

The probate file identified the heirs' physical locations in 1875. All living siblings were named as heirs:

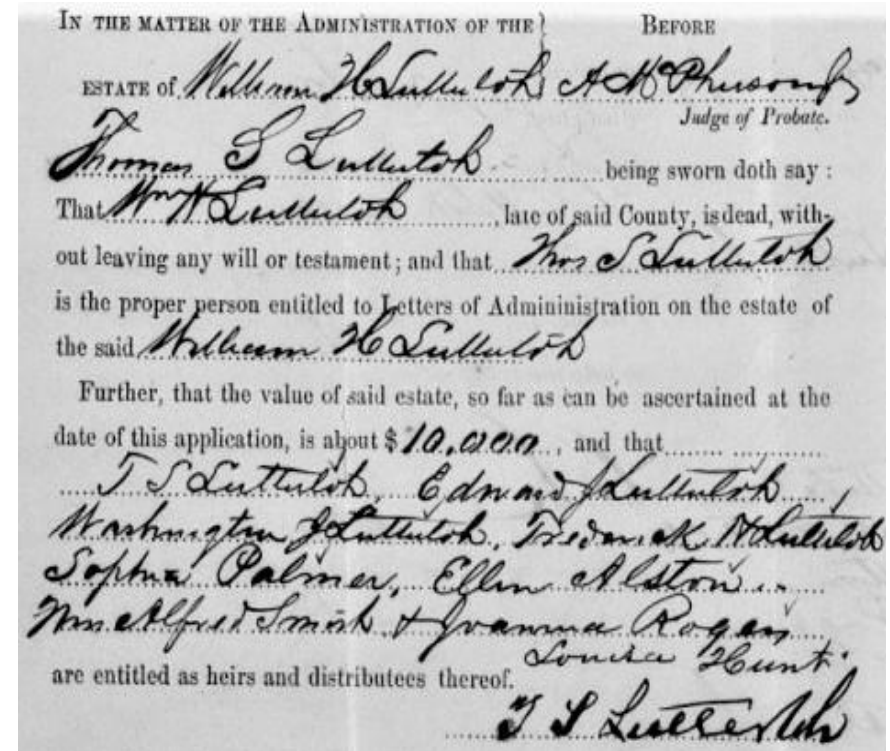
Apparently In North Carolina:

- Thomas Snipes Lutterloh
- Washington J. Lutterloh
- Ellen Lutterloh Alston
- Charlotte Lutterloh Smith

Outside of North Carolina:

- Edward J. Lutterloh (Cedar Key, FL)
- Frederic H. Lutterloh (Texas)
- Sophia M. Lutterloh Palmer (Norfolk, VA)
- Joanna Lutterloh Rogers (Jacksonville, FL)
- Louisa Lutterloh Hunt (Western Virginia)

Only the eldest sibling, Charles Lutterloh II, was deceased.



From the Probate File of William H. Lutterloh

Edward Lutterloh in Fayetteville and Wilmington, NC

(Attorney and Mayor) Edward J. Lutterloh (1824 – 1905)

(3rd Generation Presented)



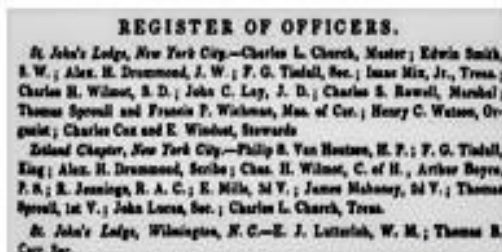
Photo: "Edward J. Lutterloh, Cedar Key, Florida"

The above photo was preserved by the State Library and Archives of Florida, along with this note: "Lived in Cedar Key 1860s – 1900. Captain of the Home Guard, Florida Militia, under J. Kickerson. Mayor of Cedar Key in 1880s or 1890s."

At the 1830 Census, Fayetteville counted a population of 2868, and Wilmington, 3791. By the 1900 Census, Fayetteville counted 4670, and Wilmington, 20,976. Although Thomas Snipes Lutterloh had successfully built a steamboat line from the smaller town of Fayetteville, he obviously needed a capable and trustworthy agent on the other end of the Cape Fear River, at Wilmington's large ocean port. That agent was his brother, Edward J. Lutterloh.

In the 1830s, Wilmington's leaders wanted to build railroads to transport passengers and freight from and to their port. By 1840, a track had been laid from Wilmington to Weldon, NC, northward toward Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. Over 150 miles in length, it was the world's longest single line of railroad track, and it clearly indicated Wilmington's ambition. By the 1850's, the city boasted steamboat service to Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, gas-powered street lights, a new city hall, an opera house and a public school. Edward lived in Wilmington during an exciting period of rapid growth.

This announcement appeared in "Freemason's Monthly Magazine" (Charles Whitlock Moore, Vol. 14, 1855). It showed that E.J. Lutterloh had assumed a leadership role at Wilmington's St. John's Lodge.



Son of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Husband of Sarah Ann French Lutterloh
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC
Settled in Wilmington, New Hanover County, NC -and- Cedar Key, Levy Co., FL



Thalian Hall - City Hall and Theatre of Wilmington, NC
Built in 1858, this opulent public building showed the city's antebellum wealth.
(Photos: Thalian Hall Center for the Performing Arts)

In the Oakdale Cemetery of Wilmington, NC, an ornate gravestone reads:

E. J. LUTTERLOH
FEB. 24, 1824 – SEP. 28, 1905

SARAH ANN, HIS WIFE
JAN. 17, 18** – JULY 5, 1891

SARAH CAROLINE,
THEIR DAUGHTER
JAN. 17 1848 – AUG. 31, 1851

** Illegible on gravestone.
Other researchers have recorded 1828 as the birth year of Sarah Ann French Lutterloh.



Edward J. Lutterloh in Fayetteville and Wilmington, NC (Newspaper Items from the 1840's and 1850's)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Cumberland County, held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 13th instant, on motion, Jonathan Evans, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edward J. Lutterloh appointed Secretary.

"The Raleigh Register" of Nov. 17, 1843

Edward J. Lutterloh,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION HOUSE, In Wilmington, N. C.

Where he would be pleased to make purchases and receive consignments, either for sale or shipment.

Those who may not know him, he would refer to Messrs. J. & W. Murphy, Salisbury; E. W. Williams, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover & Co., Fayetteville; Stockton & Huggins, Statesville.

Dec. 3. 1844.

98-31

"The Raleigh Register" of Dec. 6, 1844

Just received and for sale by

E. J. LUTTERLOH.

100 Barrels Fayetteville Flour,
500 lbs. new Feathers.

December 11, 1844.

791-11

"Wilmington Chronicle" of Dec 18, 1844

All three news items on the left referred to Edward when he was about 19 years of age.

Before moving to Wilmington, Edward lived with or near his brother in Fayetteville. The upper-left notice showed that Edward was involved there with the local politics of the Whig Party. The Whigs of North Carolina often advocated public investment in modernizing internal improvements, which the state's old-moneyed Democrats (planters) often opposed.

The center-left notice announced in Raleigh that Edward was already opening his own commission trade office in Wilmington.

The bottom-left advertisement showed one of the earliest marketing efforts of Edward's new firm.

At upper-right, we see that in 1855, Edward was marketing building supplies in Wilmington.

The lower-right notice showed that, beyond his own trade business, Edward was also acting as the Wilmington agent for the steamboat line of his brother, Thomas Snipes Lutterloh of Fayetteville. This notice, dated in 1858, named several steamers marketed by the Lutterloh Line: *Fanny Lutterloh*, *Magnolia*, and *Rowan*.

In 1859, as shown below, we find a surprise: after 15 years in Wilmington, Edward had relocated south. He would settle in Florida.

SOUND RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

HAVING REMOVED SOUTH, I offer for sale my Sound place 6 miles from Wilmington. There is a good two story Dwelling House, good Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, Bathing and Boat House on the premises. A fine Orchard of young Fruit Trees, and a number of Grape Vines.

E. J. LUTTERLOH.

For further particulars, apply to
Feb 24-11.

J. M. CLARKE

"Wilmington Daily Herald" of May 17, 1859

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Lime; Calcined Plaster; Land Plaster; Hydraulic Cement & Plastering Hair—which he is prepared to sell as low as these articles are to be had in any city South. Orders will receive prompt attention.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, N.C., Jan. 30, '55.

ly 9

"Weekly Raleigh Register" of Jan. 31, 1855

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 25.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

26.—Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from White Hall, to Petteway & Pritchett.

27.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 28.—Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

29.—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Dec. 29.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hart from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. John A. Stanly, Simmons, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mdze.

Dec. 30.—Brig George Washington, Seaver, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. Electric Light, Dyer, from Porto Rico, to G. W. Davis.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

"Wilmington Journal" of Jan 1, 1858

Edward J. Lutterloh in Cedar Key, Florida

Before the War

In Wilmington, NC, Edward J. Lutterloh had worked as a commission merchant and as an agent for his brother's steamship company, the Lutterloh Line of Fayetteville, NC. In 1859, he sold his home and headed south, eventually settling in Cedar Key, Florida. There he joined the local development company. He appears to have been pleased with his choice: he remained there for the rest of his life, only to have his remains returned to Wilmington for burial. But Edward could not have known that his choice of Cedar Key would, just a few years later, put him in a collision course with the Union Army.

During the War

Since Cedar Key was, at that time, the terminus of the Florida Railroad, the town was of special interest to the Union Army during the Civil War. Edward fought for the Confederacy, serving as Captain of the Home Guard, Florida Militia, under J. Kickerson. In his book, "Cedar Key, Florida: A History," Kevin McCarthy wrote, "Captain Lutterloh was the namesake of 'Lutterloh's Ditch,' the body of water that Confederate sympathizers used under cover of darkness to deliver supplies to hidden Confederate forces working the salt-making facilities there. In 1864, the Cedar Keys became the headquarters of the Second Florida Cavalry of the Union Army."

After the War

After the War, Edward remained in Cedar Key. A local researcher reported that, in 1871, Edward built his residence, shown below, on the corner of 2nd and D Streets. *

Still known as the "Lutterloh Building," it now serves as the Cedar Key Historical Museum.*

In 1875, stationery showed that he was an attorney with the Cedar Key law firm of Coulter & Lutterloh.

An 1892 news item showed Edward serving as the Mayor of Cedar Key.

* Some have reported this was built by Edward's nephew, (Mayor) John Brooks Lutterloh – but John would have been only 13 years old in 1871.



This photo was posted by the University of Northern Florida on an architectural history webpage.

Capt. Edward J. Lutterloh's Company (Civil War)

OFFICERS

Captain Edward J. Lutterloh
Lieutenant T. C. Love
Lieutenant James A. Brock
Lieutenant Joseph Fleming Prevatt

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

1st Sgt. G. S. Leavitt
2nd Sgt. J. H. Wilkinson
3rd Sgt. J. J. Hogan
4th Sgt. W. A. Hill
5th Sgt. Simon A. Sheppard
1st Cpl. L. Daniels
2nd Cpl. J. W. Daniels
3rd Cpl. J. G. W. Cannon
4th Cpl. J. A. Davis

PRIVATES

Baggett, J. J.
Baker, J. H.
Bauknight, J. S.
Bell, A.
Bird, E.
Boyett, J. A.
Boyett, J. H.
Brown, J. F.
Bush, J. (possibly Jephtha ?)
Bush, William R.
Cannon, B.
Cannon, Henry R.
Cannon, M.

Cannon, B.
Cannon, Henry R.
Cannon, M.
Cheser, T. S.
Cheser, W. H.
Chesser, Daniel C.
Clark, Elias Bird
Clyatt, M.
Clyatt, M. F.
Colson, Thomas C.
Colson, W. G.
Coward, H.
Cowden, S.
Curry, John Lemuel
Davis, William
Delany, A. N.
Faircloth, D. D.
Faircloth, L.
Faircloth, S.
Fuquay, L. D.
Gibbons, H. C.
Godwin, J. J.
Griffin, J.
Griffin, W.
Hagan, D. D.
Hagin, P.
Hardee, James S.
Hardee, John Sylvester, S.
Harris, J.
Hatcher, Isham
Hatcher, James Knox
Hays, R. P.
Highsmith, Solomon G.

Hines, Isaac
Hires, G. A.
Hirst, J.
Hodge, Peter
Holder, J. J. B.
Holder, William Daniel
Hudson, Garrett Vinsant
Hudson, Samuel Washington
Hunt, E. C.
Hunt, W.
Jackson, James Middleton
Jackson, John Fletcher
Johnson, W.
Jones, Green Berry
Jones, Henry C.
Jones, Zachariah
Keen, J.
Knight, T. J.
Lancaster, H.
Lastinger, P.
Linn, W.
Long, T. J.
Martin, Zachariah
McEwen, J. N.
McDonnell, E. P.
McLeod, Neal
McMillan, R. C.
Medlin, W. R.
Meeks, W.
Miller, Samuel J.
Moore, T. J.
Morgan, Richard T.
Osteen, Archibald
Osteen, Solomon
Phelps, J. P.

Philpot, Thomas W.
Prevatt, Thomas J.
Price, B. M.
Putnel, D.
Ramsey, G. W.
Rucker, B. F.
Rucker, H.
Sanchez, G. W.
Sapp, Roan
Sapp, Russell
Shurley, J.
Shurley, Jasper
Slaughter, Charles L.
Slaughter, M. H.
Smith, C. C.
Smith, M. H.
Smith, William H.
Stokes, B. F.
Studstill, Emanuel
Thompson, H.
Townsend, John H.
Watson, William J.
Weeks, Z.
Wester, Samuel
Whitby, B.
White, S.
Wiggins, Burrell
Wilkinson, James Henry
Wilkinson, Joseph
Wood, John Wesley

Sources: "Muster Roll of Captain E. J. Lutterloh's Company of the Special Battalion of Cavalry, Army of the Confederate States of America, Maj. C. J. Munnerlyn, ..." found in "Old Papers Belonging to Capt. F. A. Hendry," filed in Lee County, FL, Circuit Court files, 1917, by Mrs. J. F. Menge. Copies at Fort Myers Historical Museum, copied by Kyle S. VanLandingham, February 2001; Hartman, David W., comp., and David Coles, assoc. comp., *Biographical Rosters of Florida's Confederate and Union Soldiers 1861-1865*, 6 vols., (Wilmington, NC, 1995), V, 2050-2052, 2062-2063; *Soldiers of Florida who Served in the Seminole Indian, Civil and Spanish-American Wars* (1903), 316.

The above was presented online in 2009 by these historical researchers:

- Kyle VanLandingham, who received a B.A. in Political Science in 1973 from Maryville College and a J.D. in 1976 from the Cumberland School of Law, Samford University. He is a past president of the Tampa Historical Society and was editor of its journal, *The Sunland Tribune*, 1991 – 1997.
- David Bambord, who received a B.A. in Political Science in 1994 and an M.P.A. in Public Administration from North Carolina State University.

**Obituary for Edward J. Lutterloh,
Mayor of Cedar Key, Florida**

DEATH OF COL. LUTTERLOH.
One of Cedar Key's Oldest Citizens
Passed Away Thursday.
From Saturday's Daily Sun.
Information reached this city Friday of the death of Col. E. J. Lutterloh, which occurred at his home in Cedar Key, Thursday night, in the eightieth year of his age.
Deceased was one of the oldest residents of Cedar Key, having resided in that town for the past forty years. No man was probably more widely known in Levy county, and his death, while no surprise on account of his age, will be received with keen regret by the people.
Deceased was a veteran of the Confederate war, having held a captain's commission. After the war he settled in Cedar Key, then a small hamlet, little more than a trading post.
The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, Rev. Francis H. Craig-hill of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, this city, conducting the ceremonies.
Deceased was an uncle of J. B. Lutterloh, well known in Gainesville. Sympathy is extended to surviving relatives.

"Gainesville Daily Sun" (Florida)
of Oct 2, 1905

Another Mayor of Cedar Key, Florida: John Brooks Lutterloh (Nephew of Edward J. Lutterloh)

**John Brooks Lutterloh (1858 - 1934)
Merchant and Mayor of Cedar Key, Florida**

John Brooks Lutterloh was a son of Frederic Lutterloh* and Angelette Brooks, both born in North Carolina.** John was a nephew of Edward Lutterloh (1824-1905). Both John and Edward served as mayors of Cedar Key in Levy County, FL, and they sometimes worked together on official town business.

John was born in Waco, TX. He was a merchant and served as a Mayor of Cedar Key, FL. In 1897, he had an extended visit in High Point, NC, where he had relatives.*** In 1934, he died in Charlotte, NC, and was buried in Cedar Key, FL.

- * His Father: Dr. Frederic H. Lutterloh was a son of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh and a brother of Edward J. Lutterloh.
- ** His Mother: The death record for John Brooks Lutterloh shown at right recorded his mother's name as Nageetta Brooks, but her name was actually Angelette Brooks Lutterloh.

*** "Greensboro Telegram" of Aug 13, 1897

**And the Daughter of John Brooks Lutterloh in Charlotte, NC:
Claire "Louise" Lutterloh, Accomplished Musician**

In 1934, John Brooks Lutterloh, Mayor of Cedar Key, FL, died in Charlotte, NC, where his daughter, Louise, lived.

As early as 1907, Louise Lutterloh was living there at 901 North Tryon Street. In 1910, she gave her graduate piano recital at Presbyterian College for Women (later renamed Queens College). In 1914, she gave her graduate organ recital there as well.

In 1917, she married Sergeant William H. Ennis of North Dakota at St. George's Episcopal Church in Hempstead, NY ("Charlotte Observer" of Nov 23, 1917). In 1919, they had twin sons: W.H. Ennis Jr. and Edward Brooks Ennis. Their daughter was Claire Louise Ennis (Price). All are interred at Charlotte's Sharon Memorial Park Cemetery except for Edward Brooks Ennis, who is interred at Charlotte's Evergreen Cemetery.

John Brooks Lutterloh North Carolina Deaths, 1931-1994	
Name:	John Brooks Lutterloh
Event Type:	Death
Event Date:	09 Nov 1934
Event Place:	Charlotte, Mecklenburg, North Carolin
Birth Year:	1858
Burial Date:	11 Nov 1934
Burial Place:	Cedar Keys, Florida
Residence Place:	Charlotte, NC
Address:	1812 N. Allen St
Gender:	Male
Age:	76
Marital Status:	Widowed
Race (Original):	White
Occupation:	Merchant
Birth Date:	23 Mar 1858
Birthplace:	Waco, Tx
Father's Name:	Fredrick Lutterloh
Father's Birthplace:	Nc
Mother's Name:	Nageetta Brooks
Mother's Birthplace:	Nc
Additional Relatives:	X



"Inside Lutterloh's Store – Cedar Key, Florida"

- Main Street, Corner of 2nd and C Streets.
- J.B. Lutterloh, owner in front, Butler King to his right.
- The Cedar Key Historical Society opened its museum in the Lutterloh Building.

(This photo was archived by the State Library and Archives of Florida.)

Chapter 3



Other Children of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh

- “Joanna” Elizabeth Lutterloh Rogers
and Her Husband, John J. Rogers
- Sophia M. Lutterloh Palmer
and Her Husband, James M. Palmer
- Ellen Lutterloh Alston
and Her Husband, Nathaniel J. Alston
- “Charlotte” Catherine Lutterloh Smith
and Her Husband, Alfred E. Smith
- Dr. Frederic “Fred” H. Lutterloh
and His Wives, Angelette Brooks Lutterloh and Della Wright Lutterloh
- Washington J. Lutterloh
and His Wife, Della Heathcock Lutterloh

**"Joanna" Elizabeth
Lutterloh Rogers
(1833 - 1915)**

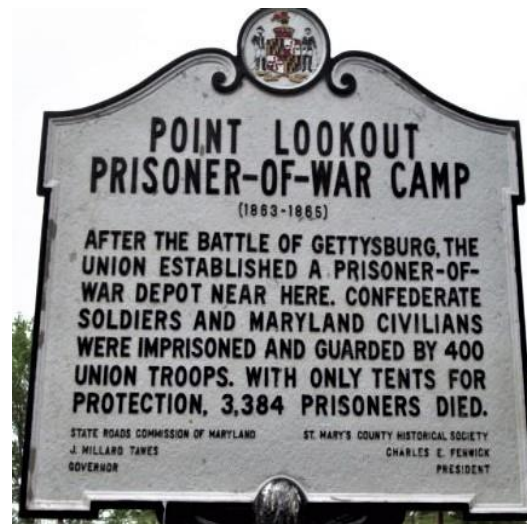
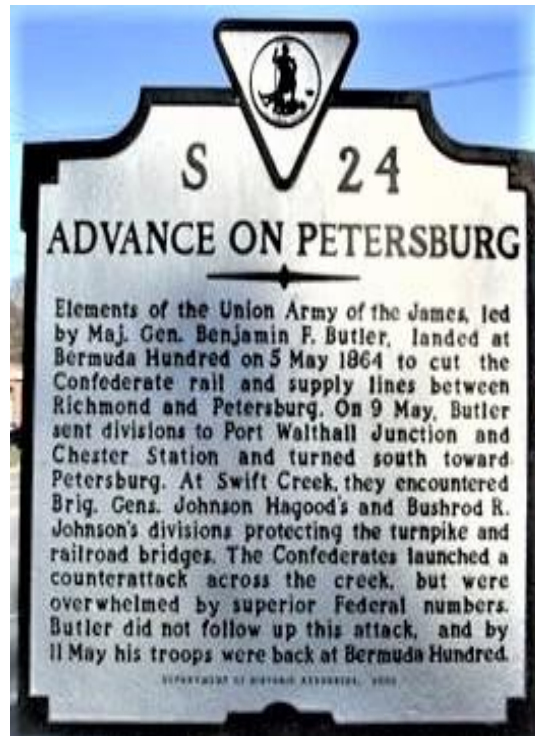
Daughter of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Wife of "John" Jackson Rogers
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC
Eventually Settled in Florida

(3rd Generation Presented)

"Joanna" Lutterloh married John Rogers, a planter, in Chatham County, NC, on Jan. 9, 1852. Like millions of others, the Civil War would drastically change her life. As mentioned in a biographical article regarding her son, shown at right, her husband was captured during the siege of Petersburg, VA. He was taken to Maryland's Point Lookout, where he died a prisoner-of-war.

Joanna never remarried. The 1870 Census found her and her children living with her brother Washington's family in Chatham County. She eventually relocated to Florida, where her brother Edward, and nephew John, lived. Her son, Charles Buxton Rogers, also lived in Florida and enjoyed a successful career - as yet another Lutterloh merchant. Joanna died at age 82.

Joanna Elizabeth Rogers Florida Deaths, 1877-1939	
Name:	Joanna Elizabeth Rogers
Event Date:	21 Dec 1916
Event Place:	Jacksonville, Duval, Florida
Gender:	Female
Race (Original):	White
Race:	White
Age (Original):	82y 9m 6d
Birth Date:	15 Mar 1834
Birthplace:	Chatham County, N.C.
Marital Status:	Widowed
Father's Name:	Charles Lutterloh
Father's Birthplace:	Chatham Co. N.C.
Occupation:	None
Residence Place:	Jacksonville, Duval, Florida
Cemetery:	Evergreen
Burial Place:	Jacksonville
Burial Date:	22 Dec 1916



CHARLES B. ROGERS, president of the Consolidated Grocery Company, one of the large and im-

portant wholesale concerns of Jacksonville, has been actively and prominently identified with business affairs in this city for the past thirty-five years. He was born at Pittsboro, North Carolina, December 4, 1852, and is a son of John Jackson Rogers and Joanna Elizabeth (Lutterloh) Rogers, both likewise natives of North Carolina, where the respective families were founded in an early day. John J. Rogers owned and operated one of the excellent plantations in his native state at the time when the Civil war began, but he promptly subordinated all personal interests and entered the service of the Confederate States. He enlisted in a cavalry regiment, and with the same entered into active service in Virginia. He took part in many engagements, and while with his command in front of Petersburg, in 1864, he was captured by the enemy and was taken to the Federal prison at Point Lookout, where his death occurred prior to the close of the war, he having been detailed as a cavalry scout and having made a record of gallant service. Charles Lutterloh, maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was an officer in the War of 1812.

"History of Florida: Past and Present, Historical and Biographical, Vol. 2" Harry Gardner Cutler (1923)

Evergreen
Cemetery,
Jacksonville, FL
(Photo posted by
J. Watkins, on
FindAGrave.com)



Notable Descendant:

"Charles" Buxton Rogers (1852 – 1926)

Charles B. Rogers, a son of John and Joanna Rogers, distinguished himself, for many years, as Florida's largest wholesale merchant. Like many of his Lutterloh ancestors, he provided business, political, and civic leadership in his community.

ROGERS, Charles Buxton, merchant, was born in Chatham county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1852. His father, of English parentage, was a planter prior to the civil war, serving in the 2d North Carolina regiment of cavalry till near the close of the war, when he was captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout, where he also died. Young Rogers's mother, born Joanna Elizabeth Lutterloh, was of German descent, her grandfather having emigrated to America from Germany. Her father was an officer in the war of 1812. The son received his education at private schools in North Carolina, and at the Pittsboro scientific academy. Leaving school at the age of seventeen years, he went to Cedar Keys, Fla., where he first entered into business as a clerk in the office of the Florida railroad company. Some time afterward he went to Texas, from thence to Cuba, and finally returning to Cedar Keys in 1872, he opened a general mercantile business. In 1886 he organized a stock company in Jacksonville, known as the C. B. Rogers company, he being the president. For many years it has been the largest wholesale and importing house in the state, and enjoyed an enviable name for integrity, uprightness and honor. The political record of Mr. Rogers was confined to five years in the Jacksonville city council. In 1875 Mr. Rogers married Mary Aline, daughter of Col. B. A. Coachman, formerly of South Carolina. They have six children, three daughters and three sons.



"National Cyclopaedia of American Biography" J.T. White (1897)

Charles B. Rogers was the firstborn and only son in a family of four children. His three sisters are still living. He gained his youthful education in the schools of his native town and in a scientific academy. At the age of seventeen years, in 1869, he came to Florida and took a clerical position at Cedar Keys, in the employ of the Florida Railroad. His salary was \$25 a month, and after a service of about eight months he engaged in the general merchandise business at Cedar Keys. About one year later he there established himself in the wholesale grocery business, and in 1880 he came to Jacksonville and established the wholesale grocery house of the C. B. Rogers Company. He developed a substantial and prosperous business, and in 1899 he became also one of the organizers of the Florida Naval Stores & Commission Company, of which he was president. In 1902 he effected a combination of his own and other similar interests by organizing the Consolidated Grocery Company, of which he has since continued the president, and his able and progressive executive policies have inured greatly to the upbuilding of the large and prosperous business of this representative wholesale house of the Florida metropolis. He is a director of the Florida National Bank, is one of the influential and honored members of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the organizers, and he is a member also of the local board of trade. Mr. Rogers is a loyal supporter of the principles of the democratic party, is a member of the Seminole Club, the Florida Country Club and the Florida Yacht Club, and he served two terms as exalted ruler of Jacksonville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks. He and his wife are earnest communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Rogers has found time and opportunity to exercise influence in connection with civic affairs of local order and to take part in the councils of his political party. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate, where he made a characteristic record of loyal service in the promotion of wise and constructive legislation, he having refused to become a candidate for reelection at the expiration of his term. He has served as a member of the board of election commissioners of Duval County, and in 1917 he was elected a member of the city council, an office of which he continued the incumbent four years.

On the first of June, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rogers and Miss Mary A. Coachman, who was born and reared in the State of South Carolina. Of this union have been born eight children: Mary F. is the wife of R. F. Mitchell, of Pensacola, this state, and they have three children: Frances, Charles B. and Mary B. Charles B., Jr., resides at Richmond, Indiana, and has one son, Charles B., III. Caroline is the wife of J. D. Bower, of New York City, and they have five children. Edgar H., of Jacksonville, married Florence Bisbee, and they have five children. Frank resides at Jacksonville, the maiden name of his wife having been Florence Stockton. Joanna E. remains at the parental home. Alonzo C., of Jacksonville, married Miss Anna Budd. Winifred is the wife of John L. Holmes, of Jacksonville.

"History of Florida: Past and Present, Historical and Biographical, Vol. 2" Harry Gardner Cutler (1923)

Family of Joanna Lutterloh Rogers

These photos are included courtesy of a descendant, Frank Kroner.

Right:

Joanna Elizabeth Lutterloh Rogers

Below:

“Family Gathering of Coachmans, Mitchells and Rogers”

House Photos:

“Joanna’s House, purchased in 1876, in Pittsboro, NC. Taken from across the street, looking through the gates of the church CB and his sisters attended.” (Added Note: “CB” is referring to Charles Buxton Rogers, son of John Rogers and Joanna Lutterloh Rogers.

The gate is an entrance to St. Bartholomew’s Episcopal Church.)



Sophia M. Lutterloh Palmer (Born 1818)

(3rd Generation Presented)

We know more about Sophia than we do any of the other daughters. Or it might be more accurate to say that we know more about her family. Like most married ladies of her era, Sophia was always addressed by her husband's name ("Mrs. J.M. Palmer") with little or no personal information reported. We do know, however, that Sophia had an eventful, roller-coaster life – with remarkable highs and lows.

Marriage

Her known story starts with her about age 22, marrying a popular businessman from Hillsborough*, about 30 miles north of her parents in Chatham County. They married in January of 1840. Sophia's brother, Thomas, would marry in Fayetteville later that same year.

* The town's name was originally Hillsborough.
It was changed to Hillsboro, then later changed back.

RALEIGH REGISTER AND NORTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE

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Lutterloh, Sophia M. to Maj. James M. Palmer of Hillsboro, Jan. 21,
Chatham county. R. R. Jan. 28, 1840

Lutterloh, Thomas S. to Mary Frances Buxton, Sept., Fayetteville. R. R.
Sept. 22, 1840

"Marriages and Death Notices in the Raleigh Register and
North Carolina State Gazette, 1826 to 1845"
by Carrie L. Broughton, State Librarian of North Carolina, 1946.

MARRIAGES.

In Chatham county, on Tuesday evening last, by
the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Maj. James M. Palmer, of
Hillsboro', to Miss Sophia M. Lutterloh, daughter of
Gen. Charles Lutterloh.

"Weekly Raleigh Register" of Jan 31, 1840

Sophia's husband, James M. Palmer, was a leader in Hillsborough for over two decades and he served his town in many roles.

Daughter of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh

Wife of (Major) James M. Palmer

Born Near Pittsboro, NC

Settled in Hillsborough and Goldsboro, NC (Later Life in Norfolk, Virginia)

James. M. Palmer, II (1810 – 1863) and His 25-Year Career in Hillsborough, NC

James is believed to have been born in Orange County. The gravestone of his father, James Palmer I, had this inscription: "Born in Orange County, Near Hillsboro – Died at Cherry Hill at the residence of his son, N.J. Palmer, near Milton." The father was buried in the Cedars Cemetery of Milton, Caswell County, in eastern North Carolina.

Further details regarding Mr. Palmer's career can be gleaned from newspaper items regarding his activities in Hillsborough, Orange County, during the 1840's and 1850's:

* Hotel Proprietor: When James was younger, his mother had been a hotel proprietress in Hillsborough. After her death, he continued to supervise her hotel, the Union Hotel on West Margaret Street. Since Hillsborough was the county seat of Orange County, the town would have had a steady stream of visitors with business at the local courthouse.

* Postmaster: The U.S. Postal Service has given this description of a postmaster's job during the 1850's: "The job of postmaster was an important one — candidates for the job were proposed by the outgoing postmaster, the local community, or local congressmen. The Postmaster General appointed postmasters at smaller post offices. The post office often was kept as a sideline to the postmaster's primary occupation, such as storekeeper."

* Shop Keeper: James did operate a store. His dry goods store, known as the "Goods of Laws and Palmer," advertised a variety of goods, including groceries, hardware and cutlery.

* Local Political Leader: He also served as a Town Commissioner of Hillsborough from 1835, and as a Mayor of Hillsborough between May 1, 1856 and June 2, 1857. Mr. Palmer was very active in Democratic Party politics at the local level. In 1844, he was one of Orange County's delegates to a Democratic convention. Interestingly, in 1852, he represented Orange County at a Locofoco Convention. (The Locofocos were a faction of the Democratic Party that existed from 1835 until the mid-1840s. They advocated laissez-faire economic policies and opposed monopolies.)

* Mason: Local paper notices recorded Mr. Palmer's membership in the local Eagle Lodge. His Masonic membership was another indication of his involvement in the community.

1860: Career in Goldsboro, NC

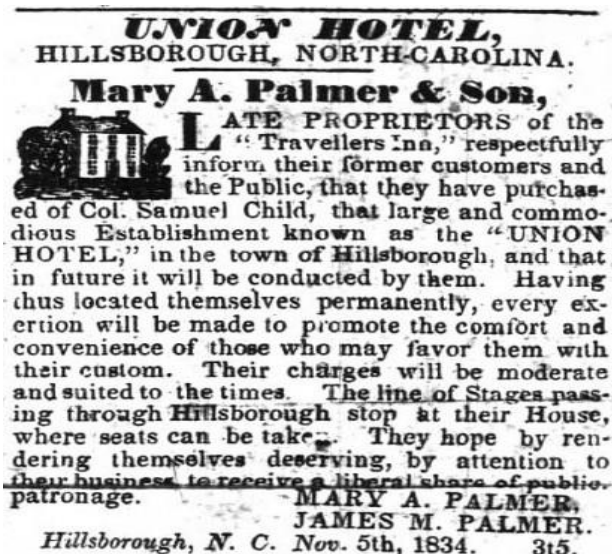
The 1860 Census found Mr. Palmer living with his family in Goldsboro, NC, and he was working as a Mail Agent.

The 25-Year Career of James M. Palmer in Hillsborough, NC (In Various Business, Political and Civic Roles)

Proprietors of the Union Hotel

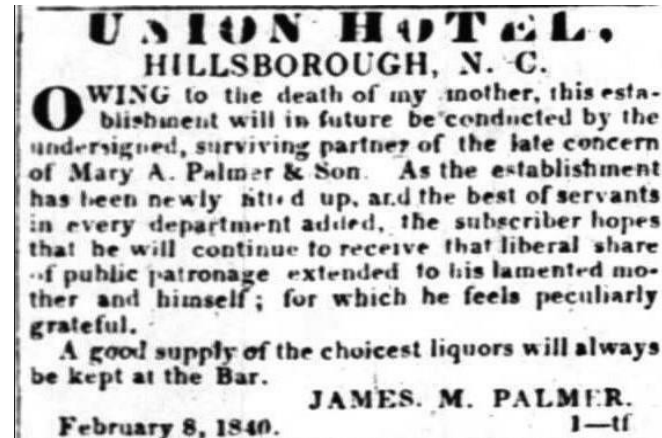
We know that the Palmer family was very involved in the daily life of Hillsborough as early as 1834. Mary A. Palmer and her son, James, were then acting as proprietors of the local Union Hotel. (James would have been about age 24 that year.)

The Union Hotel had operated, under different proprietors, since 1822. As of 1832, it was already a sizable operation. On Sept. 7, 1832, the hotel was described in the "Newbern Sentinel": "The establishment consists of two 2-story houses, and one of one story, the whole containing 22 rooms. There are stables sufficient to hold 40 horses, a large smoke house, a 2-story kitchen, and all other conveniences required of a tavern. There is but one other establishment of the kind in town ..."



UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA.
Mary A. Palmer & Son,
LATE PROPRIETORS of the
"Travellers Inn," respectfully
inform their former customers and
the Public, that they have purchas-
ed of Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodi-
ous Establishment known as the "UNION
HOTEL," in the town of Hillsborough, and that
in future it will be conducted by them. Having
thus located themselves permanently, every ex-
ertion will be made to promote the comfort and
convenience of those who may favor them with
their custom. Their charges will be moderate
and suited to the times. The line of Stages pass-
ing through Hillsborough stop at their House,
where seats can be taken. They hope by ren-
dering themselves deserving, by attention to
their business, to receive a liberal share of public
patronage.
MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.
Hillsborough, N. C. Nov. 5th, 1834. 3t5.

"The Weekly Standard" (Raleigh, NC) of Nov. 21, 1834



UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
OWING to the death of my mother, this esta-
blishment will in future be conducted by the
undersigned, surviving partner of the late concern
of Mary A. Palmer & Son. As the establishment
has been newly fitted up, and the best of servants
in every department added, the subscriber hopes
that he will continue to receive that liberal share
of public patronage extended to his lamented mo-
ther and himself; for which he feels peculiarly
grateful.
A good supply of the choicest liquors will always
be kept at the Bar.
JAMES M. PALMER.
February 8, 1840. 1—tf

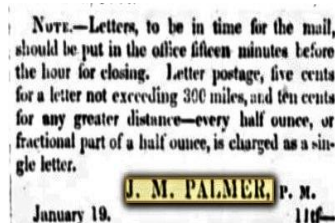
Mary A. Palmer died on Dec. 7, 1840 and was interred in the cemetery of the St. Matthew Church of Hillsborough. The advertisement above ("The Rubicon" of May 16, 1840) indicated that Mary's son, James M. Palmer, would continue as proprietor.

Local announcements recorded Mr. Palmer's other professional roles in Hillsborough.

The first item shows his postmaster service. This was an important role in any community but was often performed alongside another occupation. It went well with shop keeping because both would be open during normal business hours. Mr. Palmer is known to have served as Hillsborough's postmaster as early as 1846 and as late as 1857.

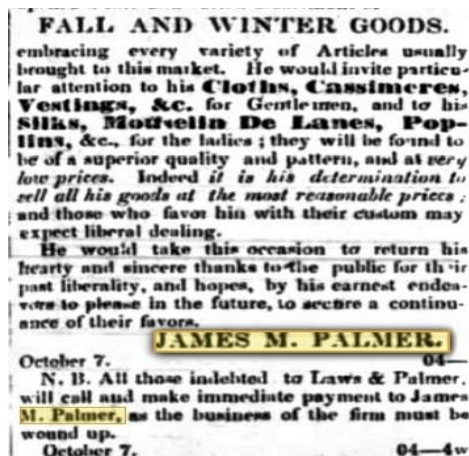
The second item pertains to Mr. Palmer's dry goods shop. In 1850, he ended his business partnership with John Laws. The statement regarding payment of customers' accounts shows his emphasis on collection.

The third item records Mr. Palmer's service as a Town Commissioner, an elected position of public trust.



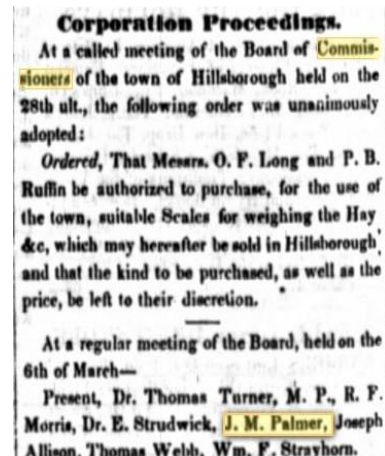
NOTE.—Letters, to be in time for the mail, should be put in the office fifteen minutes before the hour for closing. Letter postage, five cents for a letter not exceeding 300 miles, and ten cents for any greater distance—every half ounce, or fractional part of a half ounce, is charged as a single letter.
J. M. PALMER, P. M.
January 19. 11t—

"The Hillsborough Recorder"
of Feb. 5, 1846



FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
embracing every variety of Articles usually brought to this market. He would invite particular attention to his **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.** for Gentlemen, and to his **Silks, Mottellin De Lanes, Poplins, &c.** for the ladies; they will be found to be of a superior quality and pattern, and at very low prices. Indeed it is his determination to sell all his goods at the most reasonable prices; and those who favor him with their custom may expect liberal dealing.
He would take this occasion to return his hearty and sincere thanks to the public for their past liberality, and hopes, by his earnest endeavors to please in the future, to secure a continuance of their favors.
JAMES M. PALMER.
October 7. 64—
N. B. All those indebted to Laws & Palmer, will call and make immediate payment to James M. Palmer, as the business of the firm must be wound up.
October 7. 64—4w

"Hillsborough Recorder"
of Oct. 23, 1850



Corporation Proceedings.
At a called meeting of the Board of **Commissioners** of the town of Hillsborough held on the 28th ult., the following order was unanimously adopted:
Ordered, That Messrs. O. P. Long and P. B. Ruffin be authorized to purchase, for the use of the town, suitable Scales for weighing the Hay &c, which may hereafter be sold in Hillsborough, and that the kind to be purchased, as well as the price, be left to their discretion.
At a regular meeting of the Board, held on the 6th of March—
Present, Dr. Thomas Turner, M. P., R. F. Morris, Dr. E. Strudwick, **J. M. Palmer**, Joseph Allison, Thomas Webb, Wm. F. Strayhorn.

"Hillsborough Recorder"
of May 10, 1852

**Their Home: Hillsborough's "Patterson - Palmer House"
(Known Today as the "Mallett Mill House")**

The Palmer family lived in an elegant Williamsburg-style home near the center of Hillsborough. It still stands at 173 West Margaret Lane and recently served as a private residence until a fire damaged the rear of the home. It was once owned by the Mallett family, another prominent merchant family based in Fayetteville.

The Palmers owned this house nearly 20 years, from 1846 to July 30, 1865. The 1860 Census, however, found them living and working in in Goldsboro, Wayne County. The family relocated there just before the Civil War began.

The house is now on the National Historic Register for Orange County as part of the Hillsborough Historic District. Its additional documentation stated that:

* The first structure on the lot, probably the present house, is believed to have been built in 1823 for Carleton Walker and his wife, Caroline Mary Mallett Walker.

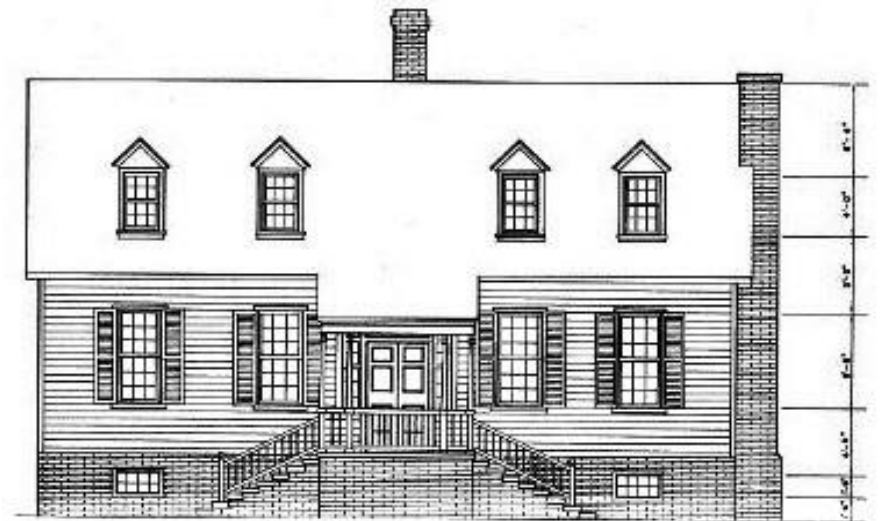
* Two mills once stood behind the house on the Eno River.



North Carolina State University sponsored an architectural survey of the house. Detailed plans have been archived by the Library of Congress. They state:

The Patterson – Palmer House, built before 1900, architecturally resembled the Williamsburg houses. Its interior is spacious and elegant with an unusual lateral hall. The lot, located at 173 West Margaret Lane, was originally purchased by Francis Nash. It is believed that Peter Mallett and William Watters, later owners, contributed to the house much of its present form. The house, which appears to be of a single period, was restored in the 1960's, however the front and back porches may differ from the originals.

Significance: Architecturally, the Patterson-Palmer House resembles Williamsburg houses closely. Its interior is particularly spacious and elegant with an unusual lateral hall... A succession of interesting early figures has been associated with the house: Francis Nash, James Patterson, Peter Mallett, William Watters, and James M. Palmer in particular.



LOT 19—PATTERSON-PALMER HOUSE
(Hill House)

By: Mrs. Helen Hill

In 1768 Francis Nash secured this lot from the Town of Hillsborough and agreed to build a "mansion house," as the Deed Books apparently described a livable dwelling, according to village specifications.

In 1778, after General Nash's death, Mr. Alfred Moore sold this property for the Francis Nash estate to James Patterson for 1,100 pounds. This transaction included lots 20, 17 & 14. Mr. Patterson had fought in the Revolution and was one of nine men, members of the Orange Horse Company, who guarded the treasury when it was moved from Hillsborough to Fayetteville in 1789.

The next ownership was a joint one. Peter Mallett, a planter from New Hanover who owned the grist and saw mills on the Eno River in close proximity to this place, and William Watter, formerly of Brunswick, paid James Patterson 660 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence.

Ten years later Mr. Mallett purchased Mr. Watters' share for 500 pounds.



LOT NO. 19. PATTERSON-PALMER-HILL HOUSE

Excerpts from:

"History of the Town of Hillsborough" 1754 – 1982"

By Allen Alexander Lloyd and Pauline O. Lloyd

(Undated; Available at the Hillsborough Public Library)

On October 29, 1823, Charles Peter Mallett, Peter James Mallett, Edward Jones Mallett, Lotterdhl (?) Mallett, Giles Mumford Mallett for sum of \$5.00, sold to John Walker for the separate and exclusive use of Caroline Mary Walker, Lot 19 & 20 and the mill property which formerly belonged to Peter Mallett, or Mallett.

On February 14, 1842, Caroline Mary Walker sold all of the above holdings to Osmond Long and James Webb, the younger, for \$2,287.29. Osmond Long and James Webb sold this property and that of mill to James Palmer. James Palmer was bankrupt and Nathaniel Palmer was the trustee for the Deed of Trust. On same day as Deed of Trust was filed, Charles Letterloh, father of Sophia Palmer, wife of James, bought this house for his "daughter's comfort, & security," but made James trustee for Sophia.

After Nathaniel Palmer's death in 1854, Lavenia Palmer was Executrix of his estate. At that time John C. Palmer received 2 houses with one lot of land "for use of said Sophia Palmer free from control of her

husband without being subject to his debts." John was to receive any rents and give money to Sophia—vouchers necessary.

James Palmer was Postmaster of Hillsborough in 1853 and Mayor from 1856-57.

On July 30, 1863, James & Sophia Palmer and John Palmer, Trustee for Sophia, sold lots 19, 16 to James Watson for \$1,500. An interesting notation was made by R. N. Saunders, Judge of Superior Court, who wrote "Examined Sophia privately, apart from her husband, and she declared she executed the same freely and voluntarily without any compulsion on the part of her husband."

In September, 1863, James Watson deeded this house to Mary Watson, his wife. In August 1871 M. Watson and Thomas Haise and Thomas O. Haise and Adeline sold to W. A. Hayes and his wife Sue one-third interest; to M. Anderson one-third interest. W. A. Hayes and wife to Emma and W. A. Lloyd. Ida Lloyd sold to Helen Hill.

**Bankruptcy and Family's
Successful Retention
of Their Home**

Like many Americans in general, and small shop owners in particular, James Palmer did find it necessary at one point to declare bankruptcy. This is not surprising. Chain stores today, with all their advantages, frequently declare bankruptcy. Small shops like the one owned by Mr. Palmer had even greater challenges. They had to front many expenses, hoping to sell inventory at expected prices. For credit purchases, they often had difficulty collecting on accounts.

The Palmers certainly wanted to protect their personal assets. Sophia's father, Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh, assisted financially; he also sought to contractually separate his daughter's interest in the house from that of her husband to protect the home from creditors.

Creditors challenged the arrangement and a related lawsuit was fought in 1859.

The Palmer family successfully retained their home for another six years.

Palmer Family's Life in Hillsborough, Orange County, NC (1830's to 1850's)

James and Sophia Palmer had three daughters. The 1850 Census listed them as Eliza Palmer (age 10), Mary Ann Palmer (age 6), and Sophia Palmer (age 3). At least one of them, Eliza, attended the Burwell Female School. (Today, visitors can tour this historical attraction.)

The school has posted online the profile below describing the Palmer family. When reading this profile, it might be helpful to keep in mind a couple considerations. The notion that this family lived beyond its means is speculative. Although the family did declare bankruptcy at one point, bankruptcy records indicate that this involved payments to creditors in Baltimore and Philadelphia – quite possibly involving

Mr. Palmer's dry goods store rather than the family's spending.

Regarding "ill-started ventures," only one is actually mentioned and the particulars of that situation are unknown.

The years served as postmaster are stated below as 1853 to 1857. In fact, postal announcements in the "Hillsborough Recorder" showed that James M. Palmer served as Hillsborough's postmaster as early as 1846. (By 1860, he was employed as a "Postal Agent" in Goldsboro, Wayne County, NC.)

What we know with certainty is this: Despite any speculation regarding his finances, James M. Palmer's well documented political and business contributions to Hillsborough confirm his position as a trusted local leader for 25 years.

Eliza Palmer of Hillsborough, NC awaits to be discovered. Interestingly, the Historic Hillsborough Commission knows much about her parents James M. Palmer and Sophia Lutterloh [1].

Story

Eliza Palmer was the daughter of James M. Palmer of Hillsborough, NC and Sophia Lutterloh, daughter of well-to-do Gen. Charles Lutterloh of Chatham County, NC. James M. Palmer was one of three sons of the widow Mary A. Palmer who died December 7, 1840. Interestingly, her tombstone in St. Matthew's Churchyard in Hillsborough, NC bears only one line, "Mother of J.M. Palmer."

James M. Palmer was popular and well-liked in the Hillsborough, NC community. He was chosen as a Town Commissioner in 1835 and held various positions of trust, but seemed to also have a talent for losing money in ill-started ventures. One of these, a newspaper scheme, started in 1843 when he announced plans to publish an area newspaper called the Orange Democrat. After 250 subscribers were secured, no record of the newspaper ever appeared.

In 1846 the Palmers purchased and moved into the Carleton Walker House on W. Margaret Lane in Hillsborough, NC. Today, the house is included on the National Register as the Walker-Palmer House in Hillsborough, NC. Sophia Lutterloh was a member of a large family who lived lavishly and easily, and it is clear the Palmers lived considerably beyond their income.

Eliza Palmer enrolled in the Burwell School as a day pupil c. late 1840s or early 1850s. Her name appears in the Burwell School Catalogue of 1848-51 [2]. She undoubtedly took courses in music, since her pianoforte is listed in legal records. On January 12, 1856, Mrs. Burwell (Margaret Anna Robertson) wrote to her daughter Frances Armistead Burwell @ in New York, NY:

"Eliza Palmer has gone to St. Mary's, to be polished I suppose."

As early as 1853, Gen. Charles Lutterloh came to the Palmers' financial rescue. Deeds books in the Orange County Register of Deeds office preserve ample evidence of all the financial juggling necessary to secure the house and lot on Margaret Lane "to the sole and separate use of the said Sophia Palmer." Virtually all of James M. Palmer's property, including his daughter Eliza's "pianoforte," was conveyed in trust to his brother Nathaniel J. Palmer of Caswell County, NC.

James M. Palmer served as postmaster for four years from August 27, 1853 to September 16, 1857. He served as Hillsborough, NC's mayor from May 1856 to June 2, 1857. Financially, he was walking a tightrope during these years, for his brother Nathaniel J. Palmer had died in 1854, and his heirs and executors were settling his estate. By July 30, 1865, James M. Palmer and Sophia Lutterloh were living in Wayne County, NC and on that date conveyed their former home on Margaret Lane to James S. Watson [1].

Related Recommended Reading:

"The Book of Burwell Students: Lives of Educated Women in the Antebellum South." (Mary Claire Engstrom, Hillsborough Historic Commission, 2007).

Notable Descendant:

Sophia Palmer Freeman (1848 – 1918)

Reconstruction and the Freeman - Palmer Family

In 1865, the War ended and Southerners began their changed lives in a different world. The following year, the Palmer – Lutterloh family finally had a happy occasion to celebrate. At age 19, the Palmers' youngest daughter married. "Weekly Standard: of Raleigh (March 28, 1866):

At St. Stephen's Church, Goldsboro', on the evening March 15th, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, Miss **SOPHIA PALMER**, of Goldsboro', N. C., to Mr. **VIRGINIUS FREEMAN**, of Norfolk, Va.

Sophia Palmer Freeman would survive the death of her husband. The 1900 Census found Sophia Palmer Freeman (age 53) living with her mother, Sophia Lutterloh Palmer (age 80), in Warrenton, Fauquier County, VA.

DIED.
BISSELL.—At Detroit, Mich., August 21, 1918, Annie A. Bissell, mother of Mrs. Lyster, wife of Colonel William J. Lyster, U. S. Army.
FREEMAN.—At Knoxville, Tenn., August 24, 1918, **Sophia Palmer Freeman**, widow of Passed Assistant Engineer **Virginus Freeman**, U. S. Navy, and sister of Commander J. Edward Palmer, U. S. Navy, retired.

The notice above reported the death of Mrs. Freeman ("Army - Navy - Air Force Register and Defense Times" 1918, Vol. 64). Sophia Palmer Freeman, a survivor of the Civil War, was interred in the Old Gray Cemetery of Knoxville, Tennessee.



Virginus Freeman (1834 – 1892) - Husband of Sophia Palmer Freeman

The husband of Sophia Palmer Freeman was Virginus Freeman, an accomplished civil engineer and a celebrated Confederate officer. Reported in "The Times" of Richmond, VA (Oct. 15, 1892):

"The Times" (Richmond, VA) of Oct 15, 1892

A BRAVE CONFEDERATE.
MAJOR FREEMAN DIES IN NORFOLK
Offered a High Position by the Northern Authorities When the War Opened. He Declined and Returned South.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 14.—Special.—To-day there are a hundred of more anti-Bowden Republicans in the city. They are here looking over the field and consulting with their candidate for Congress, Mr. Peachy. They are heartily in favor of the plan of adjustment, as published in The Times of yesterday. They are happy that the office-holding Republicans will have to eat crow. Mr. F. S. Collier, of Hampton, brother of the Third party candidate for Congress, is here, taking an active part in the political fight.
Major Virginus Freeman died in this city to-day, aged fifty-nine years. He was a son of the late J. M. Freeman, a prominent merchant of Norfolk. Major Freeman entered the United States navy in 1851 as third assistant engineer, and at the breaking out of the war, was on the sloop-of-war Richmond, at Boston, and was offered the position of chief engineer, which he declined, and offered

his services to the Confederacy. He was ordered to New Orleans, with the rank of engineer-in-chief of the station, and took part in the fight in which the city was captured. He next served at Charleston, S. C., in the construction of torpedo boats and ironclads. Later he took charge of the Richmond naval station, and was present at the fall of Richmond. He left with the Secretary of the Navy, and in North Carolina surrendered with General Joe Johnston. He had been engaged in engineering here since the war. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Sophia Palmer, of Goldsboro, N. C.

Virginus Freeman was buried in the same cemetery as his parents, the Cedar Grove Cemetery of Norfolk, VA.

One death notice reported in the "Eugene Guard" in Oregon (Jan. 19, 1893) commented on his remarkable career:

Major **Virginus Freeman**, one of the best known civil engineers in the south, died recently at Norfolk. He built the Norfolk and Virginia Beach road and at one time was chief engineer in the United States navy.

**Ellen Lutterloh Alston
(1820 - 1903)**

(3rd Generation Presented)

Daughter of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Wife of Nathaniel J. Alston
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham Co., NC
Settled in Kernersville (Near High Point), NC

In "The Weekly High Point Enterprise" of Jan 28, 1903, an obituary for Ellen Lutterloh Alston stated: "She was married to Mr. N.J. Alston of Chatham County, North Carolina, July 18, 1836 ..."

Nathaniel J. Alston (1808 – 1885) was a successful planter in Chatham County. The Alston family had plantations in several counties and was known for its wealth. (One of the family's large plantation houses, the "Alston – Degraffenreid House," still stands in Chatham County.)

In 1836, Nathan J. Alston, age 28, married Ellen, age 16, from the nearby Lutterloh family, and they had several children. Both the Alston and Lutterloh farms were located on Dry Creek in Chatham County.

Thirteen years later, in 1849, the Alstons decided to sell their plantation and move further west. On Oct. 24, 1849, "The Weekly Standard" (Raleigh, NC) showed this advertisement:

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove to the west, offers for sale his plantation on Dry Creek, 9 miles north-west from Pittsborough. There is in the tract 460 acres, one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is cleared and now fresh and in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are comfortable and convenient. First rate water and good orchards.

Terms one third in cash or young Negroes, the balance on a credit of one and two years. Persons wishing to buy would do well to view the premises soon, as I am determined to give a good bargain.

N. J. ALSTON.
October 17, 1849. 781—3t.

They eventually did move about 60 miles west to Kernersville, an agricultural area crossing into Forsyth and Guilford Counties, near the town of High Point. The area's major crop was tobacco.

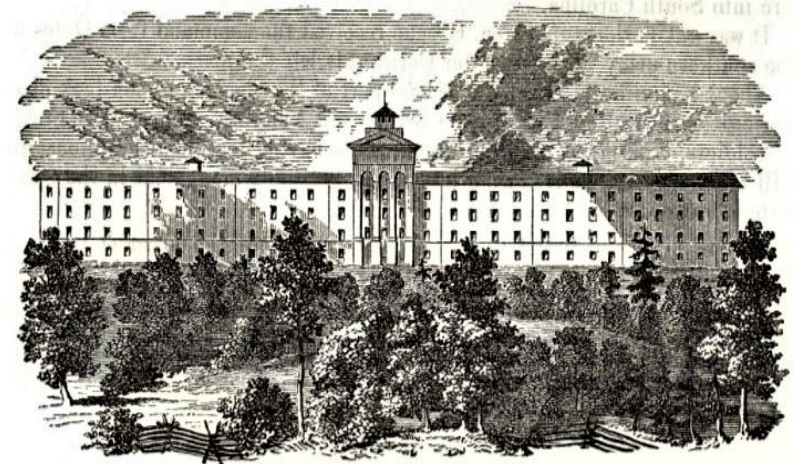
Her obituary stated that, in 1857, Mrs. Alston moved to Kernersville and remained there for the rest of her life.

But two events occurred between the late 1850's and the early 1860's that would forever change their situation.

First, Nathaniel J. Alston was admitted to the Raleigh Insane Asylum, more recently known as the Dorothy Dix Psychiatric Hospital. He would remain there for the rest of his life.

Typically, in such a situation, Ellen would have retained an overseer to supervise the farm. But a second event would intervene: the commencement of the Civil War in 1861.

Many farming families were desperate for labor at the time, with most of the able-bodied men away at war. Fortunately for Ellen, she was a Lutterloh. Her brothers on the Cape Fear River lost their steamboat business but retained considerable wealth. She would survive.



Eastern view of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh.

From about 1860 to 1885, Nathan J. Alston lived at the Raleigh Insane Asylum. Although the specifics of his illness are unknown, we do know that behavioral changes after age 50 are often secondary to a stroke or early-onset dementia.

Mr. Alston's wording, "Terms one third in cash or young Negroes ...," suggested that human beings could be used as the medium of exchange.

25 years would pass and then the news arrived: Nathan J. Alston had died at the Raleigh Insane Asylum. So well-known was the Alston name that, even after all those years, newspapers across the state noted his passing:

—On Tuesday, July 14th, Nathaniel J. Alston, died at the insane asylum in Raleigh, of inflammation of the bowels, at the age of 77 years. The remains were brought to Kernersville and interred.

Mr. Alston was a wealthy farmer of Chatham county, but for 25 years has been under treatment in the Raleigh insane asylum. — *Kernersville News*.

"The People's Press" (Winston – Salem)
of July 23, 1855

Ellen died 18 years later, at age 82. She was survived by two daughters, with a son having passed before her.



Kernersville Southern Railway Station
(Historical Photo)
NC Postcard Collection – Univ. of NC at Chapel Hill

Death of Mrs. Ellen Alston.

Our community was pained to learn of the death last Friday of Mrs. Ellen Alston, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the town. She had been confined to her room for several weeks on account of her weakened condition but only a few days before her death was she considered seriously sick. She contracted pneumonia just four days before her death.

Deceased was a most remarkable woman in many respects representing in its entirety a type of the old school of which we are so justly proud. She led an exemplary life and her many good deeds will live after her.

She passed away triumphly trusting in her Savior as she had been doing for many years. Just before the end came she sang some favorite hymns and repeated many verses of scripture, closing her life with these words:

"I soon shall be in that foreign land,
And cross the flowing river,
I'll be in my Savior's presence,
And sing his praise forever."

Mrs. Ellen Alston departed this life Jan. 23rd, 1903. She was born near Pittsboro, Chatham county, July 10th 1820, she was 82 years 6 months and 13 days old. She was the daughter of Gen. Chas. Lutterloh who was an officer in the war of 1812. She was married to Mr. N. J. Alston, of Chatham county North Carolina, July 18th 1836, who died July 14th 1885.

And to them three children were born, Mrs. D. L. Clark, of High Point, N. C.; Mary A. Alston, of Morganton, N. C., and Jas. Alston, of High Point, deceased.

Mrs. Alston came to High Point in the year 1857 and has been a resident here from that time until her death.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. W. M. Bagby.

This obituary appeared in the
"Weekly High Point Enterprise"
of Jan 28, 1903.

More information on the Alston family of Chatham County may be obtained from the "Alston Family Files, 1770 - 1897," which are archived at the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**"Charlotte" C.
Lutterloh Smith
(1837 - 1900)**

Daughter of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Wife of Alfred E. Smith
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham Co., NC
Settled Near High Point, NC (Later Life in Greensboro)

(3rd Generation Presented)

Before the Civil War

Like her ten siblings, Charlotte Lutterloh was born in Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC. The 1850 Census found "Charlotte C. Lutterlok," age 13, living in Chatham County, NC, with Charly (age 66), Eliza (age 55), Louisa (age 26), Washington J. (age 20), and Joanna E. Lutterlok (age 16). (Misspellings are preserved as recorded for the census.)

In 1853 in Chatham County, Charlotte Lutterloh, age 16, married Alfred E. Smith of Randolph County, NC.

Like Sister Ellen: A Tobacco Planter's Wife Near High Point

Charlotte and her sister, Ellen Lutterloh Alston, both married planters and both would reside in the same region. Nathaniel and Ellen Alston sold their Chatham County plantation and moved to Kernersville; she later lived in nearby High Point. Alfred Smith was first established in Randolph County; he and Charlotte later settled in Mt. Vernon near Winston – Salem. The region's primary cash crop was tobacco so it's probable that both the Alston and Smith plantations were based on tobacco.

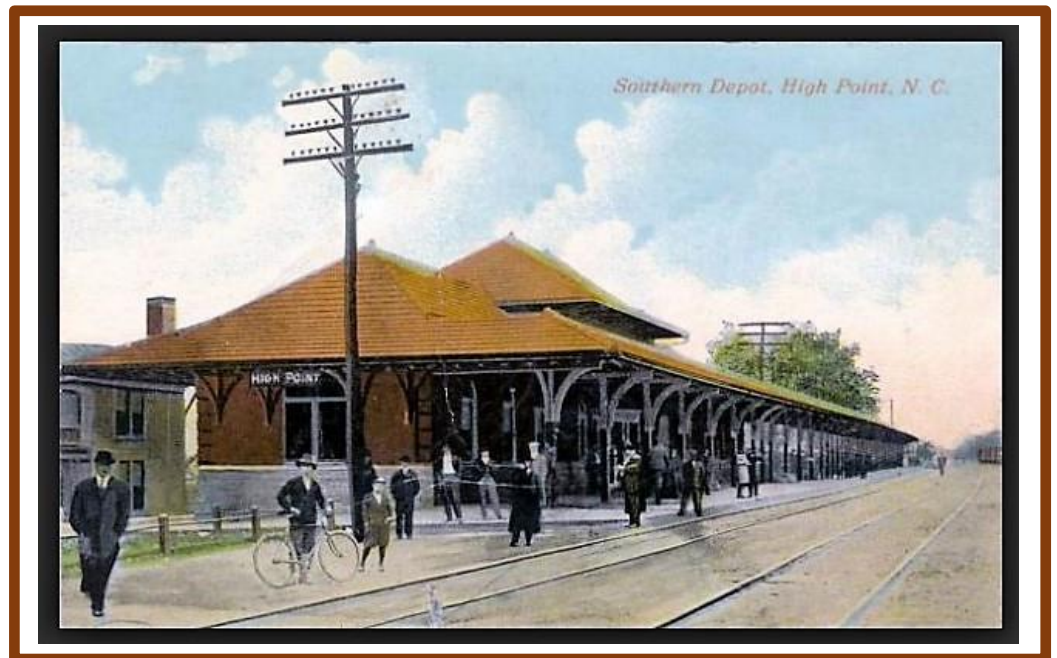
The Lutterlohs: A Merchant Family Attuned to the State's Evolving Transportation Networks

At first glance, it appears that the westward migration of two Lutterloh daughters to the High Point region may have reflected a simple desire to connect the family to a rapidly growing tobacco area.

Or was something more going on? A merchant family, the Lutterlohs often seemed to be a step ahead of North Carolina's internal improvements. As early as 1833, Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh had attended the Internal Improvement Convention held at the Government House (formerly, Tryon Palace) in New Bern, NC. In the 1840's, four Lutterloh sons had operated the Lutterloh Line of steamboats on the Cape Fear River.

In the 1850's, the focus was on building the state's first major east-west railroad, the North Carolina Railroad. The importance of High Point grew significantly in the 1850's. In 1852, it became a stop on the newly built Fayetteville & Western Plank Road. (The Fayetteville Lutterlohs would surely have known earlier than most about that project's development.) And in 1856, High Point also became a stop on the newly built North Carolina Railroad.

Two Lutterloh daughters relocated to the High Point region after marriage just as the area attained its plank road and railroad, and began to boom in population and growth. The timing of their move from Chatham County may have been coincidental. But given that area's new direct connections to Fayetteville and other cities, there may have been more involved than coincidence.



MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Burnett, Mr. ALFRED SMITH, of Randolph county, to Miss CHARLOTTE, daughter of Gen. Charles Lutterloh.

"Wilmington Journal" of March 11, 1853

After the Civil War

When the War began in 1861, Charlotte was about age 24. When it ended in 1865, she was about age 28. Both Alfred and Charlotte survived, but the war had greatly reduced the value of their estate. The raising of tobacco was very labor-intensive so the collapse of slavery had a huge regional impact. And indeed, the Census reports of 1860 and 1870 did show a drastic reduction in the value of the Smiths' farm. Nevertheless, Alfred Smith would continue to farm for the rest of his life.

In 1870, a census identified the children living in the household of Alfred and Charlotte Smith: Ida F., Charles P., William W., Edward P., Eliza C., Julia C., and Thomas. (Mary E. Smith was born the following year.)

In 1875 in Salem, NC, the very ill and anxious William Lutterloh insisted that he needed to travel to High Point. He likely wanted to see his sisters, there, Charlotte and Ellen.

In 1892, the year of his death, Alfred Smith was living and farming near Mt. Vernon, south of Salem. Mt. Vernon was in the same general region but was located about 60 miles west of Randolph County, where he had lived at the time of his marriage. But his family retained strong ties to Randolph County; his daughter would settle in Asheboro there.



WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. A Tobacco Sale

Historical Photo with Unidentified Tobacco Dealer

Deaths of Alfred E. Smith and Charlotte C. Lutterloh Smith

Mr. Alfred Smith, an industrious farmer, died Wednesday night at his home near Vernon, this county. The deceased was about 55 years of age. He was buried at Vernon yesterday afternoon.

"Twin - City Daily Sentinel"
(Winston-Salem) of July 29, 1892

In this county, recently Mr. Alfred Smith, a well known citizen residing South of Salem, near Mt. Vernon.

"The Union Republican"
(Winston-Salem) of Aug 4, 1892

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, widow of the late Alfred Smith, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Rightsell, on last Sunday, aged 64 years.

"Greensboro Patriot"
of April 11, 1900

Notable Descendant: Mary E. Smith Burns (1871 – 1931)

The children of Alfred and Charlotte Smith included, among others, Eliza Carolyn Smith Jones (1864-1925), Julia Smith Rightsell (1866-1939), and Mary E. Smith Burns (1871-1931).

One of the Smiths' daughters, Mary E. Smith (born 1871 in Randolph County) married Alexander E. Burns (1871-1920), a wealthy Southern Railway captain who resided in Asheboro. (They often visited Raleigh and High Point, both stations on the same rail line.) Mary E. Smith Burns was socially prominent as "Mrs. A.E. Burns" in Asheboro.

Mary and her husband built the substantial house shown below. Her husband, A.E. Burns, had been a conductor of a train that traveled between High Point and Asheboro. The obituary shown at right does not mention the probable source of their wealth. Other news items show that Mr. Burns and C.D. Harden managed Asheboro's successful Coca Cola plant.



"The Courier" (Asheboro, NC)
of Jan 17, 1918 (Now demolished.)

CAPT. A. E. BURNS DEAD AT HIS ASHBORO HOME

High Point, March 19.—News of the death at Ashboro Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock of Capt. A. E. Burns was received in the city yesterday. The deceased was about 50 years of age and had been employed by the Southern Railway Company for about 30 years, in a greater part of this period he being conductor on one of the trains operated between High Point and Ashboro.

Several weeks ago he was taken ill with influenza, the disease effecting an already weak heart. The end is said to have come rather suddenly, as the conductor was preparing to start on his run to High Point.

From the "Hickory Daily Record" (Hickory, NC)
of March 19, 1920.

Captain Burns was known by a majority of those who travel over the Ashboro branch. He at all times displayed remarkable fidelity to duty and not only held the confidence of railroad officials, but was held in high esteem by the traveling public. Over a year ago he gave up railroading and founded the Burns Casket Company, at Ashboro. A few months ago, however long before he lost his standing with the railroad he relinquished his interest in the manufacturing enterprise to return to railroading. He was a resident of Ashboro, where he is said to have owned considerable property.

In addition to his widow, Captain Burns is survived by three children, James, Alexander and Katherine Burns three brothers, Robert and George Burns of High Point and B. E. Burns of Guilford county; and three sisters Mrs. Frank Remfrey of this city; Mrs. J. O. Hull and Mrs. J. W. Elliott of Hickory. Funeral services over the remains were conducted at Ashboro yesterday afternoon, interment following in the cemetery at that place. Quite a number of life-long friends and acquaintances of the deceased residing in High Point attended the services.

**Dr. Frederic “Fred” H. Lutterloh
(Born 1824)**

Son of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Husband of Angelette J. Brooks Lutterloh
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham Co., NC
Settled in Texas

(3rd Generation Presented)

**Before the Civil War:
Childhood in Chatham County, North Carolina;
College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
and Early Career in Gatesville, Texas**

So far, few news items have been found regarding Frederic H. Lutterloh. Fortunately, other sources and his archived correspondence in the “Lutterloh Papers” have provided us glimpses of his life.

The spelling of his given name varied in different documents, but the “Lutterloh Family Papers” showed that he signed his name “Frederic H. Lutterloh.” His family simply called him Fred.

Prior to the 1870's, vast areas of Texas were served by doctors lacking medical education. Dr. Lutterloh had attended at least one year at the University of Pennsylvania - then and now one of the nation's most prestigious schools. At age 60, he was working as a quarantine doctor. His personal correspondence showed that, over the years, he also engaged in farming.

In Gatesville, Texas, by 1854

Fred married Angelette J. Brooks of the prominent Brooks family of Chatham County, NC. By 1850, Fred was in Texas. His wife would join him there by 1852.

Lutterloh, Frederic H. Pittsboro, Chatham, N. C.

Listing from Page 21 of the 1848/1849 Catalogue of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Local genealogist Jane Creel noted that another Dr. F.H. Lutterloh, 30 years younger, resided in Coryell County after 1871. (He had attended medical school in Alabama.) But in the 1850's and 1860's, only one Frederic H. Lutterloh (born 1824) lived in Gatesville and Coryell County.

Early Resident and a Leader of Gatesville, TX

The town of Gatesville was established in 1854 and Fred and Angelette were among the town's first residents that same year.

In 1856, “Dr. F.H. Lutterloh” helped to form Gatesville's first Masonic Lodge, holding the first meeting at his house. An article giving that lodge's history referred to him as “Dr. F.H. Lutterloh.” The 1860 Census for Gatesville also confirmed his occupation as “Physician.”

Per local genealogist Jane Creel, Fred helped to organize the town's first Methodist Church.

F H Lutterloh
United States Census, 1860

Name:	F H Lutterloh
Event Type:	Census
Event Date:	1860
Event Place:	Gatesvill Beat 1, Coryell, Texas, United States
Gender:	Male
Age:	31
Race:	White
Race (Original):	[Blank]
Birth Year (Estimated):	1829
Birthplace:	North Carolina
Page:	15

Household	Role	Sex	Age	Birthplace
F H Lutterloh		Male	31	North Carolina
Angalet J Lutterloh		Female	29	North Carolina
E D Lutterloh		Male	8	Texas
Thos C Lutterloh		Male	7	Texas
Fred H Lutterloh	Maybe "Fred W"?	Male	5	Texas
John B Lutterloh		Male	2	Texas
John Bond		Male	30	Tennessee

Angelette J. Brooks Lutterloh (1828-1879)

First Wife of Frederic H. Lutterloh

One researcher has reported that "Frederick Hill Lutterloh" and "Angeletta Jane Brooks" married in Chatham Co., NC, in 1851. (This has not been verified, but the timing seems viable.) Fred and Angelette were starting a family together in Texas in 1852. That year, he would have been aged about 28. Assuming that the record below pertains to her, she would have been about age 26.

The spelling of Angelette's given name varied in different documents but her legal 1879 Chatham Co. Probate File and correspondence in the "Lutterloh Family Papers" both spelled her name as Angelette.

Those same two sources stated that she was a daughter of Eleanor Brooks. While searching for Angelette's parents, the family referenced below appeared in the 1850 Census. It appears that Nelly Brooks was the eldest member of a Chatham County household that included "Angelle J. Brooks." Since Nelly was a common nickname for the formal name of Eleanor, this record may well have referenced Fred's future wife.

In 1879, Angelette's son in Cedar Key, FL, John Brooks Lutterloh, appointed an attorney to represent him in Chatham County regarding his mother's estate. (She apparently still had property interests there.) Angelette's year of death is unverified.

Angelle J Brooks
United States Census, 1850

Name	Angelle J Brooks
Event Type	Census
Event Year	1850
Event Place	Chatham county, Chatham, North Carolina, United States
Gender	Female
Age	22
Race	White
Birth Year (Estimated)	1828
Birthplace	North Carolina
House Number	266

Household	Role	Sex	Age	Birthplace
Nelly Brooks		F	37	North Carolina
Angus Brooks		M	24	North Carolina
Angelle J Brooks		F	22	North Carolina
Eliza Ann D Brooks		F	6	North Carolina

Page 82 - Chapter 3 – Other Children of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh – Their Son, Frederic and His Family (From North Carolina to Texas)

After the Civil War: Medical and Farming Career

In the late 1800's, Gatesville was more of a trading post than a town. Even by 1880, it still had fewer than 500 residents. Making a living in such a community would have been a challenge since many residents lacked money for medical care. After the War, Fred's correspondence focused on his farming efforts, as well as his medical practice. In an era without health insurance, doctors often had side careers. In 1875, he apparently tried to establish a sugar cane farm in Mexico, with poor results. By 1878, the "Lutterloh Family Papers" showed that Fred was back in Texas. He would later have a 40-acre farm in Eastland, TX.

The 1860 Census for Gatesville showed that four sons were living with them: "E.D.," Thomas, Fred and John. All had been born in Texas between 1852 and 1858, and all of them had been named after relatives in North Carolina. Dr. Frederic H Lutterloh named another son in his correspondence, Ralph Rhett Lutterloh, who would later attend school in Gatesville. We know a bit about two sons of Frederic and Angelette Lutterloh.

John Brooks Lutterloh (1858-1934) – A Confirmed Son in Cedar Key, FL, and Charlotte, NC

In 1934, John Brooks Lutterloh, son of Fred and Angelette, passed away near his daughter in Charlotte, NC. He had served as a Mayor and merchant of Cedar Key, FL. (He is further introduced on page 68.)

Frederick William Lutterloh (1853-1919) - A Confirmed Son in Texas

In 1853, Frederick William Lutterloh was born in Gatesville, TX. His death identified his parents as "Frederic H. Lutterloh" and "Angelina Brooks." (Records show that his first name was spelled Frederick, while his father's was spelled Frederic.)

Frederick worked in the newspaper and printing industry in several Texan cities. In 1891, "F.W. Lutterloh" served as a newspaper of the "Decatur Weekly" near Dallas - Fort Worth. He later worked in Houston.

He died in 1919 in Southton, near San Antonio, and had last been employed in real estate.

Another Dr. F.H. Lutterloh (Born 1855) – Relationship Undetermined

A younger Dr. F.H. Lutterloh practiced in Gatesville and nearby Waco in the 1870's. One researcher has reported, "Frederick H. Lutterloh" graduated from the Mobile Medical School in Alabama in 1871, afterwards signing as a Physician – Surgeon..." No document has been found to prove the relationship between the region's two Lutterloh doctors. Their ages were 30 years apart. The younger doctor would have been age 6 when the Civil War began so he was certainly not the one who helped to establish Gatesville's Masonic Lodge and Methodist Church in the 1850's.

Name: Frederic H. Lutterloh
Residence: McLennan County, Texas
Nature of Authority: Diploma
When Issued: March 17, 1871
Where Issued: Mobile, Alabama
By Whom Issued: Medical Board, Mobile, Alabama
Date of Register: August 3, 1876

"Register of Physicians in McLennan County,
Texas: The 1874 Volume"

(Note: McLennan County includes
the city of Waco, TX.)

Later Years, Death, and Burial of Dr. Frederic H. Lutterloh

In 1885, about age 60, Fred wrote to his brother, Washington Lutterloh in Pittsboro, NC, saying that he was working as a quarantine doctor. He said he was in very good health, with three grown sons and a married daughter that were all doing well. He mentioned that his youngest son, Ralph Rhett Lutterloh, was attending school in Gatesville.

His correspondence showed that he professed strong Christian beliefs and, like many parents, expressed concern about the faith of his children. Fred's second wife, Della, died in Fayetteville, NC, in September of 1906. Her obituary stated that Fred was still residing in Texas, so we know that he lived to at least age 81. Dr. Lutterloh's year of death and burial site are unknown. He was head of a sizable branch of Lutterlohs that lived in Texas in the mid-to-late 1800's (especially near Gatesville), yet no Lutterloh graves have been found for that period anywhere in Texas. Since Dr. Lutterloh farmed, it is assumed that his family's burial ground was on farmland and has been lost.

Lutterlohs' Continuing Interest in Gatesville, Texas

Numerous announcements in the "Houston Post" showed that a "Mrs. F.H. Lutterloh" continued to visit Gatesville as late as 1913. This shows that some Texan Lutterlohs continued to show an interest in Gatesville, 58 years after Fred and Angelette had first settled there.



Today, Lutterloh Street remains today one of Gatesville's primary streets. It is unknown whether its name was meant to honor a particular Lutterloh or the local Lutterloh family in general.

Family Profile Prepared by Jane Creel of the Coryell County Genealogical Society (Verbatim):

LUTTERLOH - BROOKS

The Lutterloh family, whose marriage contract was signed in 1851, came from Chatham County, NC, to Coryell County in 1854.

Angellette was the daughter of Samuel and Eleanor Brooks. When Angellette died about 1862* here in Coryell County, her children received her land on Rocky River and her slaves in Chatham County. The children also inherited her property here which amounted to about 4000 acres of land, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and personal property on September 15, 1863. Part of this land was fifty acres in the town and around Gatesville which was sold in city lots.

Dr. Lutterloh helped organize the Methodist Church here on January 11, 1855. He was also a Master Mason and helped organize Lodge 197 on April 7, 1856. One child delivered by him was Baby Girl Wells April 24, 1856. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wells.

The Lutterloh – Brooks children:

- (1) E. Dallas who took 1870 Census. His name was mentioned only one time when his property was sold in 1874. **
- (2) Thomas Charles had his brother F.W. act as his lawyer. He was located in Clinton, Henry County, MO.
- (3) Frederick William became a printer. He married Josephine Haney.*** He lived here for years.
- (4) John B. moved to Cedar Key, Levy County, FL.
- (5) Iana B. lived in Eastland and Tarrant Counties. She married Phillip H. Neilson in 1878.
- (6) Bascomb E. His name was mentioned one time when he was a baby. This was Angellette's last child. They both must have died.

We still have Lutterloh Avenue. People remember their two-story house and hotel.

Creel, Jane. "Lutterloh-Brooks" and "Lutterloh-Mayberry-Huddelston." *Families of Coryell Co., Texas. Comp.* Coryell Museum and Historical Center. Pediment Publishing. 2004.

Added Notes by C.H. Robertson:

- * Other sources indicate that Angelette may have died as late as 1879. If she died during the Civil War, the probating of her estate may have been delayed. Her year of death is unverified.
- ** He also appeared on the 1860 Census for Gatesville, Texas, as "E.D. Lutterloh."
- *** Other records spell this name as Hanney.

Sherry Lawrence, currently with the Coryell County Genealogical Society, has stated that some persons in Gatesville still recall the Lutterloh house, which is no longer standing. They described it as a stately two-story home with turrets on the northeast corner of Lutterloh and Main Streets, just east of the business district of Gatesville. She added, "Dr. Lutterloh had a large amount of property in that area where he sold lots in what is still known as the Lutterloh Addition in Gatesville. The house was demolished in the early 1940's and a Shell convenience store is now at that location."



"Dr. Lutterloh helped organize the Methodist Church here on January 11, 1855." Jane Creel, Coryell Co. Genealogical Society
(Image: First Methodist Church, Postcard Circa. 1940's)
This demolished building was located at the southeast corner of Lutterloh and Main Streets, across from a Lutterloh-owned house.



"He was also a Master Mason and helped organize Lodge 197 on April 7, 1856."

Jane Creel, Coryell Co. Genealogical Society

The Masonic Lodge continues to serve Gatesville, 162 years after it first met in the house of Dr. F. H. Lutterloh.

A Second Marriage

After being a widower for 7 years, Fred wrote to his brother, Washington, that with his wife deceased he was lonely and would happily remarry if he found a suitable woman. Washington apparently got right to work on that! In 1886, in Fayetteville, NC, Fred married a widow, Philadelphia "Della" Wright. The record shown at right appears in the NC State Archives database, "North Carolina Marriages: 1762 – 1979."

Della would eventually return to live in Fayetteville, NC, while Fred stayed in Texas, closer to his children. But Della's obituary still referred to her as "Mrs. Frederick Lutterloh."

Frederick H Lutterloh mentioned in the record of Frederick H Lutterloh and Philadelphia Wright	
Name	Frederick H Lutterloh
Event Type	Marriage
Event Date	25 Oct 1886
Event Place	Cumberland, North Carolina, United States
Gender	Male
Age	61
Birth Year (Estimated)	1825
Father's Name	Charles Lutterloh
Mother's Name	Eliza Lutterloh
Spouse's Name	Philadelphia Wright
Spouse's Titles and Terms	Mrs
Spouse's Gender	Female
Spouse's Age	61
Spouse's Birth Year (Estimated)	1825
Spouse's Father's Name	John Matthews

Married in Fayetteville, on Monday, Oct. 25th, Dr. Frederick Lutterloh, of Texas, and Mrs. Della Wright, of this town. Dr. J. C. Huske officiated. Dr. Lutterloh is a brother of Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville. The newly-married couple have gone on a visit to the old home of the groom in Chatham county.

Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Oct 28, 1886

Dr. F. H. Lutterloh Helps to Establish Gatesville's First Masonic Lodge in 1856

Masons to celebrate 150th anniversary

Gatesville's Masonic Lodge will celebrate its 150th anniversary Tuesday with a banquet at 6:30 p.m. in the Coryell Activities Complex.

Donny Broughton, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, will attend the event.

The 150th anniversary banquet is open to the public, according to event chairman Bill Herridge. Tickets are \$10 each and may be purchased from any lodge member, or from Herridge at his office at 1004 E. Main Street. Due to considerations for the caterer, only a small number of tickets will be available at the door.

"The Gatesville Masonic Lodge No. 197 is older than the

City of Gatesville," Herridge noted. "This is a big, big event in the life of the local organizations. The only two local institutions in continuous operation older than the Masonic Lodge are Coryell County and the State of Texas."

Herridge said the lodge was founded by pioneers who were drawn to the area by favorable topography, weather and land availability. Among the names of early members that would be familiar to local historians are R.B. Wells and F.H. Lutterloh.

"There were several master Masons among the early pioneers," Herridge said. "It wasn't long before they found each other and began working on establishing a Masonic charter for Gatesville."

The first step was to gain certification from the nearest active Masonic Lodge. That certification was provided by Belton Lodge No. 166, which celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2006. After the certification from the Belton Lodge was received by the Grand Lodge of Texas, the local Masons then submitted a petition to the Grand Lodge asking for permission to form a Masonic Lodge in the town of Gatesville to be named Coryell Lodge.

"Once the petition had been filed, Master Masons in the Gatesville area began to meet with the expectation of approval from the Grand Lodge to officially form the new local organization.

"The local Masons received a dispensation from John B. McMahon, deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, authorizing a local lodge to be opened under dispensation. That permission was signed on June 24, 1856. The minutes of Gatesville Lodge Under Dispensation were opened on July 19, 1856."

While local lodge history does not indicate where the first meeting was held, Herridge said it is believed that the home of Dr. F.H. Lutterloh was used for that purpose. Subsequent minutes indicate members agreed to pay Dr. Lutterloh \$5 per month for the use of his home for meetings, and soon after, agreed to pay D.A. Hammock \$6 per month for rent of a lodge room

Continuing a Lutterloh Family Tradition of Masonic Leadership

In 1856, "Dr. F.H. Lutterloh" helped establish a Masonic Lodge in Gatesville, TX. The first meeting was held in his house. (A Gatesville newspaper stated that his son, Frederick W. Lutterloh, was also a local Masonic leader.)

The excerpt shown here, from the "Gatesville Messenger and Star-Forum" of July 20, 2007, presented a history of Gatesville's Lodge.

Fred's brother, Edward J. Lutterloh, had been a Masonic leader in Wilmington, NC. Their father, Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh, had been a Master Mason in Chatham County, NC.

Despite the attention the public gives to the Masons' secret rituals, it is often forgotten that Masonic Lodges emphasize religious tolerance, expect ethical behavior, and support social causes such as orphanages.

Page 85 - Chapter 3 – Other Children of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh – Their Son, Washington and His Wife (In North Carolina)

On Feb. 18, 1880, Washington J. Lutterloh married Miss Della Haithcock on Feb 18, 1880 ("Raleigh Christian Advocate" of March 17, 1880) and their daughter, Mrs. Henry A. Bynum, later lived in Charlotte, NC.

Washington was a farmer. On Sept. 4, 1884, the "Chatham Record" commented on a crop of Irish potatoes grown by W.J. Lutterloh of Baldwin. On April 4, 1885, the same paper reported that W.J. Lutterloh had lost nearly 100 sheep from disease, and others in the area had lost sheep as well. Baldwin Township contained valuable land, with proximity to both the river and the university town of Chapel Hill.

He was also a local politician. On Oct. 19, 1882, the "Chatham Record" reported that W.J. Lutterloh was serving on a Democratic executive committee for the town of Baldwin, along with T.B. Snipes and T.B. Farrar.

In 1891, Washington served in other local positions of public trust, as both a Commissioner and a Magistrate.

As a young man at age 20, Washington had been tempted to join the California Gold Rush. His brother, William, advised him against doing so in a letter dated March 15, 1850. (Washington would remain in Chatham County for life, farming and taking care of their parents. He saved his brother's letter.)

"My Dear Brother,
I heard that you had some idea of going to California... I am very glad you did not start before hearing from me ... The country is overdone with men, and not one gold digger in ten is earning his bread... No, if you want to leave good and honest from poor old North Carolina, there is room and fine country a plenty for you without going to California ... You must write me a long letter, a very long one, give me all the news, everything. Matters that seem insignificant to you will be interesting to me...
Truly Your Brother, William"

Burial

In death, Washington and Della were interred together at the Pittsboro United Methodist Church Cemetery. In the 1960's, the remains of Washington's father, Charles, were moved to that same cemetery with an elaborate new gravestone added.



Washington J. Lutterloh (1830 - 1893)

(3rd Generation Presented)

Son of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Husband of Della Heathcock Lutterloh
Born Near Pittsboro, Chatham Co., NC
And Remained There

His Historical Preservation Efforts

Fortunately for historians and descendants, Washington also demonstrated an interest in historical preservation.

He donated the family's papers to UNC Chapel Hill. He also exhibited his family's military uniforms in Winston - Salem.

Mr. W. J. Lutterloh showed the Home a couple of epaulets, or shoulder ornaments worn by military men. One belonged to his grand father, Lewis Henry Lutterloh, who was a Colonel in the British service. The other was worn by his father Gen. Charles Lutterloh, who did gallant service for his country in the war of 1812 to 1815.

"Western Sentinel" (Winston Salem)
of Apr 15, 1886

"The Lutterloh Family Papers, 1780 – 1889"

The Lutterloh Family Papers were donated in Washington's name to the nearby University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and they're now archived with the Southern Historical Collection of the Wilson Library. The papers' index states:

The Lutterloh family resided in Pittsboro, N.C. and Fayetteville, N.C. Some members include Charles Lutterloh, Henry E. Lutterloh, and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh. The collection includes family correspondence and business and legal papers of members of the Lutterloh family. Early papers are indentures, land grants, wills, etc., of the Lutterloh and related West families. Later correspondence mentions gold mining in California, 1850-1859, and conditions at the Confederate front, as well as post-war social and political conditions. The collection includes the reminiscences of Eliza (Comerford) Lutterloh of her life in North Carolina. Many letters are from close relatives and friends in North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, and Cedar Key, Florida.

Page 86 - Chapter 3 – Other Children of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh – Their Son, Washington and His Wife (In North Carolina)

“The Lutterloh Family Papers, 1780 – 1889”

The Lutterloh Family Papers include over 150 pages of interesting personal correspondence between members of the family of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh. All of those pages have been scanned and may be viewed, free of charge, at the website of the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

During the 1800's, Chatham County had well regarded private schools for both boys and girls. We know that at least some of the Lutterloh children attended

the local schools; their letters show that all of them were quite literate and practiced in calligraphy. Beyond literacy, the Lutterloh letters showed considerable ease in communicating about complex business, financial and legal affairs. They also revealed that, even while geographically separated, the Lutterlohs freely exchanged their personal thoughts and affections. Shown below are a few excerpts culled from their correspondence.

The Lutterloh Letters: Voices from the Past

From William to Washington

(July 25, 1859)

“Dear Wash, I expect to make quite a short stay in New York ... Everything here is bustle and noise ... exceeding anything you can conceive of ... It is impossible to comfortably work anywhere. You have to elbow your way all the time. Such a state of things is unpleasant to one who has been accustomed to elbow room. The splendor that is exhibited on all sides is bewildering and the eye becomes tired looking on magnificent buildings. I sometimes think I would like to see the effect on one who has never been in a larger place than Fayetteville, set suddenly down in Broadway.”

From Charles Buxton Rogers to Washington

(August 22, 1870)

“Dear Uncle, I received a letter from Charlie Hunt the other day. He says his father is doing a very good business now.”

From Eddie Palmer to Sophia Lutterloh Palmer

(March 17, 1875)

“My Dear Mother, I want to see you very much. I never stayed away so long before and I am very homesick. I am very sorry to hear that there are so many deaths and so much sickness at Goldsboro ... I think I will take a little to trip to eastern shore on the steamboat ...”

From Frederic to Washington

(October 11, 1885)

“My Dear Brother, I am here as quarantine physician seeing to the exclusion of yellow fever which is in Mexico ... My youngest son Ralph Rhett is with his brother at Gatesville ... I have three grown sons living, all doing well ... they are popular and well thought of ...”

From Sophia Lutterloh Palmer to Washington

(September 30, 1875)

“Dear Brother, You must feel very sad to think of the sudden death of poor dear William. I did not know he was sick until I heard of his death, which was a great shock to me. I often wonder how you are going to manage to stay on the plantation all alone. It is sad to think of it being deserted so completely – it is such a beautiful place... I have not heard a word from any of Joanna's family. If you see the girls, tell them they might write to me.”

From Edward to Washington

(July 17, 1875)

“My Dear Brother, I have a letter from sister Fanny giving me the particulars of Williams' death which by this time I have no doubt you'd hear... This is a peculiarly melancholy death. William had sufficiently provided himself with sufficient means to protect himself with the necessity of work, but when it came to die, the circumstances of his death to his friends are trying in the extreme... If he had faults, insincerity was not one of them. He felt in the welfare and prosperity of all his family a lively interest.”

From Edward to Washington

(February, 1875)

“Dear Brother, The death of our dear mother reached me tonight. We all I hope sympathize with each other in this greatest of all bereavements to children who appreciate the untiring care and devoted love of a mother bestowed ... from infancy to old age. Unlike any other, she watched over us when we had no power to help ourselves, directed us in childhood, and when we went out into the world to care for ourselves, sent with us her best wishes, her prayers and her blessings ... I feel thankful that Sister Ellen was with her.”

Chapter 4



Portrait Photographer Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt



ESLEY HUNT (1817 – 1899)

Cropped Image
Retouched to Minimize Photo Damage
From Original Ambrotype Retained by Descendants

Page 88 - Chapter 4 – Portrait Photographer Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt

Esley Hunt (1817-1899)

**Early Portrait Studio Photographer of
North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee**

State Archives of North Carolina:

“One of the Civil War’s

Most Prolific and Talented

Photographers in North Carolina”

(3rd Generation Presented)

Several historians have noted Esley Hunt’s professional accomplishments. This is the first published effort, however, to describe his personal background and familial relationships.

Introduction of the Henson Hunt Family of Tennessee

The plantation of Henson Hunt (sometimes recorded as Hensen Hunt; 1780-1853) and “Mary” Magdaline Pope Hunt (1783-1876) was on the border of Washington and Carter Counties. Although their former property is now in the Washington County section of Johnson City, the Hunts were historically associated with both counties, given their border location. (Some of the land was inherited from Henson’s father, Thomas Hunt of Virginia.)

Descendants of Henson Hunt and Mary Pope Hunt

The Carter County will of “Hensen” (Henson) Hunt, in the 1854 Will Book #2, identified these heirs: wife Mary M. Hunt, daughter Cinthy Ann Hensley (Henley), son Easley (Esley) Hunt, daughter Caroline Jones, son John Hunt, son Hiter (Thomas H.) Hunt, son William J. Hunt, and son Warrinton Hunt. The will stated that the Hunts’ estate was located on Brush Creek in Washington County.

Researcher Dawn Peters has further identified the descendants of Henson Hunt (1780-1853) and Mary Pope Hunt (1783-1876):

- Thomas Hiter Hunt 1816-1863 and 1st wife, Mary Devault, married 1837
- Thomas Hiter Hunt and 2nd wife, Rachel Devault
- John R. Hunt born 1808 and wife Margurite Holt, married 1830
- William J. Hunt and wife, Mary Henley, married 1823
- Warrington Hunt born 1809 and wife Marie C. Devault, married 1835
- Elizabeth Hunt and husband, David Pugh, married 1835
- Esley Hunt and Wife Louisa ____
- Caroline Hunt and 1st husband, Alfred Martin, married 1827
- Caroline Hunt and 2nd husband, Richard M. Jones, married 1840
- Mary Hunt and 1st husband Francis R. Martin, married 1828
- Mary Hunt and 2nd husband, D. H. Tucker, married 1838
- Cynthia Ann Hunt and husband, Luther Henley, married 1848
- Nancy Hunt, died 1851 and husband, W.C. Crawford

(Some of these persons are believed to have been interred in the Henson Hunt Cemetery.)

Son-In-Law of
Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Husband of First Wife, Emily E. Hornbarger Hunt
Husband of Second Wife, Louisa Lutterloh Hunt
Born in Johnson City, TN
Interred in Brevard, NC



Cherokee National Forest, on the Border of North Carolina and Tennessee
(Photo Posted by the organization, American Forests, in Washington DC)

Henson Hunt Cemetery

The cemetery, originally located in a pasture behind the Henson Hunt House, survived until recent years. The Smith Wholesale Company was built nearby on Rocky Top Road in Johnson City. In 2001, a Carter County judge approved the removal of the remains of Henson Hunt and Mary Pope Hunt, as well as Nancy Hunt Crawford (consort of W.C. Crawford; died 1780) to be reinterred in the Snyder Memorial Gardens located at 5913 Kingsport Highway, Gray, TN. The remaining graves were apparently paved over to allow the local company to expand. It is regrettable that a Tennessee court allowed for the graves of early citizens to be demolished, but, fortunately, local historians were able to document the cemetery and the reinternment of Henson and Mary Hunt.

Sources:

The information on this page was compiled from the work of these local researchers:

- Dawn Peters
- Mary Hardin McCown
- Orville Fields (“Cemeteries of Carter County, Tennessee”)
- Charles M. Bennett and the Watauga Assn. of Genealogists (“Washington County, Tennessee, Tombstone Inscriptions”)

The Henson Hunt House of Johnson City, TN

The stone Henson Hunt House, built in 1812, still stands on the old Johnson City - Elizabethton Highway (now known as Brookdale Road), near the Washington/Carter Counties border. It still serves as a private residence. Its Nomination Form stated, "The main entrance faces northeast and the rear of the home faces southwest where the land falls away offering a wide vista of the valley below."

Here is the house's statement of historical significance:



This photo, and the statement below, are from the 1979 Henson Hunt House Nomination Form for the National Historic Register for Carter County, TN.

The Henson Hunt House embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction seldom found in Tennessee. Stone plantation houses were constructed in the state from the earliest days of settlement in the late eighteenth century through the first or second decade of the nineteenth century; by 1820 stone as a building material had largely been supplanted by brick.

In the early years of settlement in Tennessee few settlers had sufficient capital to construct houses in stone; by the time later generations had accumulated enough money for substantial houses, and brick had replaced stone in the fashion of building materials. For this reason, stone plantation houses dating from the early years of Tennessee history are rare; today there are approximately twenty surviving in the state. Together with the early frame houses built during that period, these stone houses illustrate that architecture on the frontier was not necessarily primitive but instead depended upon the financial resources of the builders.

Surviving courthouse records from the early settlement period indicate there were several members of this family who were in this area about or before 1790. Thomas Hunt, S. Hunt, Jess Hunt, and Uriah Hunt owned various properties made up from early land surveys made by the State of North Carolina; some of these grants extended across sections in the vicinity of Sinking Creek, on both sides of the present Carter and Washington County lines. Deeds located in the Washington County Courthouse in Jonesboro reveal that Thomas Hunt owned 250 acres in this area in 1791. A deed in the Carter County Courthouse in Elizabethton indicates Thomas Hunt sold 295 acres to his son Henson Hunt for \$1,500 on September 12, 1812. Gravestones on this property show Henson Hunt was born May 15, 1780 and was buried here when he died in December 1853. He was married to Mary Hunt who was also buried in the family cemetery in 1876.

Apparently the Hunt family owned the property for more than one hundred years. After that time the property was tied up in an estate settlement and stood vacant for over twenty years. It was bought, along with forty acres of the farm land, in the 1920s. At that time the house was in its original form and in need of repair. The house was restored and additions made. Following that time it stood vacant for several more years and was about to be torn down when it was purchased by the present owner in 1974.

Esley Hunt: First Marriage and Relocation to North Carolina

Esley Hunt (1817-1899) has been established by other researchers as a son of Henson Hunt and "Mary" Magdaline Pope Hunt. In 1842 in Washington County, TN, Esley Hunt (age 25) married Emily E. Hornbarger.



Name	Esley Hunt
Event Type	Marriage
Event Date	05 Apr 1842
Event Place	Washington, Tennessee, United States
Gender	Male
Spouse's Name	Emily E Hornbarger
Spouse's Gender	Female

From the database, "Tennessee County Marriages, 1790-1950," maintained by the Tennessee State Library and Archives.

The young couple moved from Johnson City, TN, to North Carolina. The 1850 Census found them living in Orange Co., NC, in or near Chapel Hill.

They were living with two young children. Daughter Belvidora, age 7, had been born in Tennessee, while son "Dolphus" (Adolphus), age 2, had been born in North Carolina. This suggests that the family moved between 1843 and 1848.

Esley Hunt

United States Census, 1850

Name:	Esley Hunt
Event Type:	Census
Event Year:	1850
Event Place:	Orange county, Orange, North Carolina, United State
Gender:	Male
Age:	30
Race:	White
Birth Year (Estimated):	1820
Birthplace:	Tennessee
House Number:	133

Household	Role	Sex	Age	Birthplace
Esley Hunt		Male	30	Tennessee
Emily Hunt		Female	28	Tennessee
Belvidora Hunt		Female	7	Tennessee
Dolphus T Hunt		Male	2	North Carolina

Relocation to Chapel Hill, NC, and Beginning of a New Career

We don't know what motivated Esley and Emily Hunt to move 250 miles from eastern Tennessee to Chapel Hill, NC, during the late 1840's – but we can speculate. First, we can rule out the more obvious possibility: a university librarian has searched student records and found nothing to indicate that Esley ever studied at the University of North Carolina.

It's not accurate to say that Esley was raised in Johnson City. He was reared on a plantation in the area that would later become Johnson City. In 1856, Johnson's Depot became a rail hub and a town began to slowly form around it.

In comparison, the town of Chapel Hill had been laid out in 1793. The University of North Carolina had enrolled its first students in 1795 – 61 years before Johnson's Depot (later Johnson City) would be built in Tennessee.

As they left Washington County, TN, in the last 1840's, Esley and Emily could not have known that Johnson's Depot would open there 10 years later. They would have known, however, that the University of North Carolina was attracting the sons of many prominent families. They could have seen that Chapel Hill was growing rapidly, and by 1848, they took a leap of faith and relocated.

The 1850 Census found Esley employed as a "Tailor" in Chapel Hill. For a budding photographer, such a situation would have been ideal. The faculty and young university men who entered a clothing shop would have presented Esley with many opportunities to also sell portraits.

By 1856, Esley's intent was clear. That year, he opened a photography studio and a boarding house for students in the building that had served earlier as Isaac Partridge's University Hotel. He would continue as a professional photographer for the next 20 years – his career spanning, before, during and after the Civil War.

One of North Carolina's Early Professional Studio Photographers

The profession of portrait photography boomed in North Carolina and around the nation between 1840 and 1860 as new technologies evolved. In the mid-1850's, the emerging ambrotype was causing a decline of the daguerreotype. Ambrotypes were easier and less expensive to produce, and they lacked the daguerreotype's irritating glare. Esley's advertisements showed that he continued to offer both products. He also produced tintypes, using a modification of the ambrotype process. Tintypes became especially popular during the Civil War because they were less expensive and more durable.

Before the Civil War

Researcher S.E. Massengill has stated:

Esley Hunt (b.1824), a native of Tennessee, was among the first ambrotype artists in North Carolina; he operated a business at Chapel Hill in 1856. One of his advertisements in the *Hillsborough Recorder* pointed out the superiority of the new art form, which he called, "The latest and greatest Discovery of the Age." "E. Hunt would inform the public," the notice declared, "that he has opened rooms permanently in Chapel Hill, where he is prepared to execute these beautiful pictures in the highest style of the art. The Ambrotype is taken on glass, without being reversed ... It can be seen in any light without reflection as it is free from the polish of the silver plate ..." By 1859, Hunt had established a gallery in Raleigh, where he collaborated with artist and portraitist Joshua P. Andrews during the early years of the Civil War.

During the War

During the war years, photographic supplies and equipment were scarce in the South. Esley Hunt was one of the relatively few photographers that continued working during that period.

After the War

After the Civil War ended, many new North Carolinian artists entered the photography profession. Only a few pre-war professionals continued, and they included Esley Hunt who worked in Fayetteville, NC, and Wytheville, VA.

HUNT, ESLEY (b. ca. 1824): native of Tenn.; active 1856-1869; maker of ambrotypes on Franklin St., Chapel Hill (1856-1859); in Guilford County (1860) as itinerant; operated E. Hunt's Photographic Gallery, Raleigh (1859-1864); purchased gallery of T.J. Havens on Fayetteville St.; in partnership with portrait painter Joshua P. Andrews; John W. Wilson took over studio, fall 1865; on Person St., Fayetteville (ca. 1865-1868); Calvin A. Price took over studio in 1869; in Wytheville, Va.

SOURCES: *Hillsborough Recorder*, Mar. 12, 1856; Orange County Miscellaneous Records, Tax Records, 1880-1881 (A&H); *Spirit of the Age* (Raleigh), Aug. 10, 1859; Wake County Deed Records (A&H); *Weekly Standard* (Raleigh), Mar. 7, 1860; Eighth Census, 1860: Wake County, Pop. Sch., Raleigh; printed announcement in Holean Family Papers, in possession of Leigh Holean Gunn, Timberlake; Witham, *Catalogue of Civil War Photographers*, 60; *North Carolina Presbyterian* (Fayetteville), Feb. 17, 1869; Ginsberg, *Photographers in Virginia*, 53.

Compiled from Source:

Photographers in North Carolina: The First Century, 1842-1942 by Stephen E. Massengill, H.G. Jones, and Jesse R. Lankford Jr. Office of Archives and History; NC Dept. of Cultural Resources; Raleigh; 2004.

Esley Hunt: Death of His First Wife and Sale of a Home in Chapel Hill

Sadly, Esley's wife, Emily, died on Nov 19, 1852. Their several young children lost their mother. The item shown at right appeared in the "Hillsboro Recorder" of Dec 1, 1852. Remainder Transcribed: "... to her weeping friend the strongest assurance that she was going to a better world than this, and without a struggle ... she fell asleep in Jesus."

Obituary.
Died, at Chapel Hill, on the 19th inst, in the thirty second year of her age, Mrs. Emily E. Hunt, consort of Mr. Esley Hunt, of that place. The deceased was a native of Washington county, in the State of Tennessee, where most of her relations and friends still reside. She had been for many years a consistent and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and although removed by Death's relentless hand, in the prime of life, with bright and glowing prospects of the future, from the embrace of a loving and affectionate husband and three small children, yet she was neither unprepared nor unwilling to die, but gave

A review of historical newspapers showed that, before the Civil War, Esley was consistently referred to as "E. Hunt" in the newspapers of central North Carolina. (After the War, as the population increased, other men around the state would use that same printed moniker.)

It appears that by 1854, following the loss of his first wife, Esley was selling their home in Chapel Hill. Below is from Raleigh's "Semi-Weekly Standard" of Feb 18, 1854.

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating.
E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 23rd, 1854. 26—11st J. pd.

Esley Hunt: Marriage to His Second Wife, Louisa Lutterloh Hunt

Louisa Lutterloh Hunt (1822 – 1903)

Daughter of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh
and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
Second Wife of Esley Hunt
Born in Chapel Hill (Near Chatham County, NC)
Interred in Brevard, NC

(3rd Generation Presented)



Esley married Louisa Lutterloh, age 31, about a year after the death of his first wife. With three children to care for, he may have expedited his search!

Despite the sale of his Chapel Hill home, Esley retained his membership in Chapel Hill's Masonic Caldwell Lodge #180 ("Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of North Carolina – 1856"). We don't know how Esley came to meet Louisa Lutterloh. But we know that her father, Charles Lutterloh, was a Masonic leader in neighboring Chatham County, and that Esley's Masonic membership would certainly have impressed him.

*I certify That I solemnized the
rites of matrimony between Esley
Hunt & Louisa Lutterloh Dec 16
1853
A. F. Olmstead Min.*

"Chatham Co. NC,
Marriages 2"

(NC State Archives
Film
C.022.63001 -
Vol. 1 - 1851-
1902)

On Dec 16, 1853, the marriage of Esley and Louisa was officiated by Rev. A. F. Olmstead of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church in Pittsboro, NC.

Aside from her husband's income, Louisa's welfare was ensured by her father. In his will, Charles Lutterloh provided a ninth of his considerable estate to Louisa. As with his other daughters, the will was carefully worded: "A ninth I give and bequeath to my said Executors in trust for the sole and separate use of my loving Daughter Louisa, wife of Esly Hunt, free from the claim or claims of her said husband Esly or any future husband and after her death her issue forever." ("Chatham County, NC, Record of Wills, 1858-1866")



Esley Hunt
in Chapel Hill, NC
from 1851 - 1858

During the 1850's, many of the early photographers were itinerant, traveling from town to town. In contrast, Esley bought a sizable property in Chapel Hill, built a house, joined the local Masonic Lodge, and opened a studio. By the end of the decade, he moved his family to Raleigh, acquiring a second studio.

The advertisements shown here provided some interesting details. The one shown at left, printed in 1856, showed that Esley was specializing in the ambrotype technology which was gaining in popularity. It also showed that, at a time when most men were publicly identified by their first two initials and last name, Esley simply went by "E. Hunt."

SOMETHING NEW
Ambrotypes and Photographs,
The latest and greatest Discovery of the Age.

E. HUNT would inform the public that he has opened rooms permanently in **Chapel Hill**, where he is prepared to execute these beautiful pictures in the highest style of the art. The Ambrotype is taken on Glass, and, unlike Daguerreotype, without being reversed. The superiority of this picture in point of beauty and durability, has placed it at the head of the Fine Arts. It can be seen in any light without reflection, as it is free from the polish of the silver plate; it cannot get dusty, and it is impervious to water, air or acids, and will last for ages.

Every lady and gentleman is particularly invited to call and examine his specimens. Cloudy weather as good as sunshine. Instructions given in the art of Ambrotyping, and Apparatus furnished.

E. HUNT.
March 11. — 39

"Hillsborough Recorder" of April 2, 1856
(Hillsborough and Chapel Hill are both in Orange Co.)

One of the advertisements above stated that, as of 1858, Esley had seven years of experience in photography; we can therefore date his interest in that medium to 1851. He listed a number of photographic processes offered, showing an impressive range of expertise and a considerable investment in equipment.


MAN
Behold Thyself,
BY VISITING **E. HUNT'S GALLERY** opposite the Union Hotel and getting a Superior Ambrotype, Melainotype, Photograph, Pearl, Ambrotype, or Cameotype (raised picture) neatly set in lockets pins &c.

Having seven years experience in the art, and arrangements for receiving all the new discoveries as soon as they are issued, I do not deem it necessary to say what I can do. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine my specimens. Cloudy weather as good as sunshine.

E. HUNT.

"The Chapel Hill Gazette" of Jan 23, 1858

Esley's Boarding House in Chapel Hill: In 1856, the same year he opened his studio in Chapel Hill, Esley opened a boarding house for students in the building that had served earlier as Isaac Partridge's University Hotel. A boarding house for students would likely have produced a steady income stream while Esley established his new photography business. (His son, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt of Brevard, NC, would also own a hotel to supplement his family's income.)

In early 1835, Isaac Partridge had advertised the opening of the University Hotel, which, it was claimed, could accommodate 40 persons and 20 horses. (The hotel was next in the possession of Elisha Mitchell.) *

* *Occupants and Structures of Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, NC, at Five Year Intervals, 1793 – 1988*, by Bernard Lee Bryant, Jr. Published in 1999 by the Chapel Hill Historical Society.

Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt: 1859 – 1860

Esley Opens a Second Studio and Relocates His Family to Raleigh

By early 1859, Esley acquired a second studio in the nearby town of Raleigh. His Chapel Hill studio continued under his name. He began to work with a professional painter, or colorist, Joshua P. Andrews. For an additional fee, Mr. Andrews could add bits of color to Esley's photographs using oil paints. This was an era when many families still lacked images of their loved ones. While painted oil portraits were only in the reach of wealthier families, photographs, with color touches superimposed, were more affordable.

By 1860, the Hunt family resided in Raleigh. Their blended family included three children from Esley's first marriage, and added Charles and Mary, children of Esley and Louisa. At that time, Chapel Hill was still a small college town with fewer than 800 residents, while the Raleigh census counted 4780 – nearly six times larger in population. With a growing family, Esley and Louisa surely saw the potential opportunities of a relocation. Aside from being a larger town, Raleigh was the state capitol, hosting many of the state's prominent families – families that would want, and could more easily afford, the services of a professional photographer. The 1860 Census valued Esley's land near Raleigh at \$4000 and his personal property at \$3000. \$7000 in 1860 would approximate \$198,000 today: Esley's businesses were thriving.

E Hunt

United States Census, 1860

Name	E Hunt
Event Type	Census
Event Date	1860
Event Place	City of Raleigh, Wake, North Carolina, United States
Gender	Male
Age	36
Race	White
Birth Year (Estimated)	1824
Birthplace	Tennessee
Page	2

Household	Role	Sex	Age	Birthplace
E Hunt		M	36	Tennessee
Louisa Hunt		F	35	North Carolina
Velvadora Hunt		F	15	
Adolfus Hunt		M	12	
Alvan Hunt		M	9	
Charles Hunt		M	5	
R H Battle		M	33	North Carolina

T. J. HAVENS, ESQ.

We regret to learn that this gentleman, so well and favorably known to our citizens as an artist and good citizen, has determined to leave our city with the intention of going to South America. Mr. Havens has already sold his magnificent Gallery to **Mr. E. Hunt**, recently of Chapel Hill, who we learn is a most finished artist and a most clever gentleman. While we regret to part with Mr. Havens we are assured that Mr. Hunt will supply his place as an artist. Mr. Havens has our best wishes for his prosperity and happiness wherever he may go.

Raleigh's "Live Giraffe" (Feb 5, 1859)

E. HUNT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

AND

Branch at Chapel Hill, N. C.

MR. HUNT HAVING PURCHASED OF T. J. HAVENS his old established Daguerrean Gallery, on Fayetteville Street, and having introduced an improved light and apparatus, is prepared to take pictures of all sizes and styles in the best manner. Ambrotypes, Melaineotypes, and all other types belonging to the Daguerrean Art, warranted satisfactory. He is also taking the improved Photographic Portraits, and with the aid of a competent Colorist, he is enabled to furnish these pictures, finished in the finest manner, and true to the life. By the Photographic process Miniatures and Daguerreotypes can be copied and enlarged to any size, and colored in Oil—giving a permanent and life-like Portrait.

Persons having Daguerreotypes of deceased friends should embrace this opportunity of preserving them. Melaineotypes neatly put up in Breast-pins, Lockets, Rings and Cases—perfect pictures warranted in all weathers.
February 18. 1859. 21—6m.

Above: Raleigh's "Weekly Standard" (April 6, 1859)

Below: Raleigh's "Spirit of the Age" (Nov 16, 1859)

E. HUNT'S

Photographic Galleries, Raleigh ;
AND BRANCH at CHAPEL HILL.

MR. HUNT having purchased of T. J. HAVENS his old established Daguerrean Gallery, on Fayetteville street, and having introduced an improved light and Apparatus, is prepared to take Pictures in all sizes and styles, in the best manner. MELAINEOTYPES neatly set in cases, lockets, rings and pins—and warranted satisfactory.

He is also prepared to take the improved

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,

and with the aid of an efficient Colorist, he is enabled to furnish these pictures finished in the finest manner and true to life. By the Photographic process, Miniatures and Daguerreotypes can be copied and enlarged to any size, and colored in Oil, giving permanent and life-like Portraits.

Persons having Daguerreotypes of deceased friends, should embrace this opportunity of preserving them.

Melaineotypes taken in cloudy weather as good as in sunshine.

Persons wishing to have portraits painted from life, can do so by calling on Mr. J. P. ANDREWS, Portrait and Landscape Painter, at the Gallery in Raleigh.

August 9. 1859.

50—5m

Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt

1860: Financial Success on the Eve of Civil War

This advertisement appeared in Raleigh's "Semi-Weekly Standard" of July 20, 1861. It continued to emphasize the colorization added by Mr. Andrews. The stated prices, \$20 - \$80, would equate to about \$500 - \$2000 today.

On the eve of the Civil War, the Raleigh studio of Esley Hunt and Mr. Andrews was commanding premium prices.

This item appeared in "The North Carolina University Magazine. 1860 - 1861." D.J. Ezzell was operating the Chapel Hill studio but it was marketed under the Hunt name, with prices discounted for the student population.

HUNT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS IN OIL COLORS.

Prices Ranging from \$20 to \$80.

THESE PORTRAITS CAN BE TAKEN FROM DAGUERREOTYPES AND MINIATURES, or from Life; and being finely finished in Oil Colors on Canvas, they are perfectly durable, and make beautiful Paintings. They can be enlarged to any size, and such changes or alterations as may be desired can be made. Mr. ANDREWS, the Artist who colors these pictures being an experienced Portrait Painter and a fine Colorist, all who wish a finely executed work of art should call at the old established Gallery, on Fayetteville Street. Those preferring portraits painted from life, would do well to give Mr. A. a call. Persons having Daguerreotypes of deceased friends can, by giving the color of the hair, eyes, and complexion, secure a permanent and life-like portrait. Photographs can be finished in Water Colors, Pastelle, India Ink or Crayons, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30. The plain Photograph from \$2 to \$10. Melainotypes for Locketts, Cases, Rings and Pins. Ambrotypes, Vignettes, Neillographs for sending in letters, &c., taken in all weathers.

E. HUNT, Photographer,
Raleigh, N.-C.
18-19.

March 1, 1860.

HUNT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERIES.

Franklin Street, Chapel Hill,

D. J. EZZELL, Operator.

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh,

E. HUNT, Operator.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS taken from Daguerreotypes, Miniatures, x or from life, finely finished in Oil Colors on Canvas, thereby rendered perfectly durable, and making beautiful paintings, at prices ranging from \$20 to \$80. These portraits can be enlarged to any size, and such changes or alterations made as may be desired. Mr. Andrews, the Artist who colors these pictures being an experienced Portrait Painter and a fine colorist, all who wish a finely executed work of art should call at the old established gallery on Fayetteville street, and those preferring portraits painted from life would do well to give Mr. A. a call. Persons having Daguerreotypes of deceased friends can, by giving the color of the hair, eyes and complexion, secure a permanent and life-like Portrait. Photographs can be finished in Water Colors, Pastelle, or Crayon, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30. The plain Photograph from \$2 to \$10. Melainotypes for Locketts, Cases, Rings and Pins. Ambrotypes, Vignettes, Neillographs, for sending in letters, &c, taken in all weathers.

Awards

To advertise such high prices, Mr. Hunt and Mr. Andrews clearly had a reputation for high quality work. Patrons willing to pay such prices could easily have traveled to studios in Richmond, VA, or Charleston, SC.

In his first known advertisement in 1856, Esley stated that his aim was to produce fine art. He achieved that goal. Multiple awards showed that Esley and Mr. Andrews produced works of the highest quality.

3 State Fair
Awards for Esley
and 1 Award for
J.P. Andrews
("Weekly Raleigh
Register" of
Oct 26, 1859)

No. 63.—*Fine Arts.*

Judges.—D M Barringer, Chas E Shober, Mrs Gov Ellis, A M Lewis, Mrs J A Engelhard and Mrs Jno R Williams.

Best specimens	Daguerreotypes, E Hunt,	5
do do	Ambrotypes, Wm Percival,	5
do do	Photographs, E Hunt,	5
do do	colored Photographs, E Hunt,	5
do do	Oil Painting, J P Andrews,	10

4 State Fair
Awards for Esley
and 1 Award for
J.P. Andrews
("Weekly Raleigh
Register" of
Oct 24, 1860)

Fine Arts.

Best specimens of daguerreotypes, E. Hunt,	5
" do ambrotypes, "	5
" do photographs, "	5
" do col'd photographs, "	8
Best specimen of painting in oil, J. P. Andrews,	10

Work Sample
(Cropped) for
Esley Hunt and
J.P. Andrews
"Military Images
Magazine"
(Undated)

"Half Plate
Tintype ...
Les White
Collection"



Joshua P. Andrews, Esley Hunt's Artistic Partner

Joshua P. Andrews was born in 1827 in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. His father, Ambrose Andrews, was a well-known portrait and landscape painter, and his works can be viewed today in American and European museums.

Joshua served in the U.S. Army from 1851 to 1856. From 1857 to 1859, he partnered with T.J. Havens in Raleigh, producing daguerreotypes. When Esley Hunt bought out Mr. Havens in 1859, Joshua continued working there with Esley. They worked together until, presumably, 1865, when Esley left Raleigh.

In recent years, some Confederate portraits by Joshua Andrews and Esley Hunt have been valued between \$10,000 and \$20,000. (Landscape paintings by Joshua's father, Ambrose Andrews, have auctioned in that same range.)

In his later years, after enduring the Civil War, Esley returned to the region of his childhood, the Appalachian Mountains. Joshua eventually did likewise, returning to the Northeast.

Joshua retired to New York and lived at the Mary Fisher Home of Mt. Vernon, NY, which had been established as "A Home for Brain Workers" in 1888. His final years were spent in a community that appreciated his artistic accomplishments.

The paths of Joshua P. Andrews of Massachusetts and Esley Hunt of Tennessee had crossed for six years in Raleigh, NC. During that period, their successful collaboration produced some of the South's most artistic portrait photographs.

Sources:

- Fred D. Taylor, Photography Historian of Suffolk, VA
- "Carolina Comments," a journal of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History (January 1993)
- North Carolina Business Hall of Fame
- "Silent Witness: The Civil War through Photography and Its Photographers" (By Ron Field, 2017)
- Period Raleigh Newspapers

Mr. Andrews' Political Service in North Carolina

Aside from Joshua's lifelong career as an artist, he also provided considerable political leadership as a Republican during North Carolina's Reconstruction Era. He served as a Delegate to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention of 1868, on the Board of Supervisors of Wake County, as a Registrar and Inspector of Elections, and as a Census Taker. Having been reared in New England and New York, he could have offered a different perspective than many of his Southern peers. The political piece below describes a man of progressive character (Raleigh's "Daily Standard" of 11-7-1867).

JOSHUA P. ANDREWS is a Painter and an Artist. Always known as a true Union man, he shielded his fellow-citizens from conscription by all the means in his power. He never drew a breath or spoke a word against the United States government. He is a true Republican—he is the people's man. He has travelled over many of the States, and is a gentleman of education, intelligence and ability. He can teach aristocrats their a b c's in free government. He knows more of the wants of the people than any old politician, tricky lawyer, or office hunter ever did, because such folks study their own wants and let the people go to the devil, or they lead them there, as they did in the last war. He is in favor of justice between man and man, a free, Constitutional, liberty-breathing government. He holds that the black man is entitled to all his rights as a voter, a juror and a citizen. He is a friend of the poor and oppressed of all nations and all colors, and all races and tongues of men, but his great love is for free America, and her honest, loyal people.

Vote for Joshua P. Andrews, the Painter. He is the Working-man's, and the true Republican's candidate.

Retirement Years in Mt. Vernon, New York



The photograph shows a rectangular sign with a dark background and white text. The sign is mounted on a brick wall. The text on the sign reads: "THE MARY FISHER HOME" in large, bold, serif capital letters. Below this, in a smaller font, is "71 Java Street". Underneath that is "A Home for Brain Workers" in a smaller, italicized font. Then "ESTABLISHED 1888" in bold, serif capital letters. Below that is "The Mary Fisher Home" in a smaller font, followed by "was the first Location of the Home Hotel Association" in a smaller font. At the bottom, in a small font, is "Incorporated in 1888 to provide and maintain a Home and a Fund for needy authors, artists and professional persons of both sexes, without regard to age, sex or creed. No guest was allowed to remain without paying board, after employment had been obtained. A permanent HOME for the aged who had labored in literature, art or any other brain profession. The Home was supported by voluntary contributions."

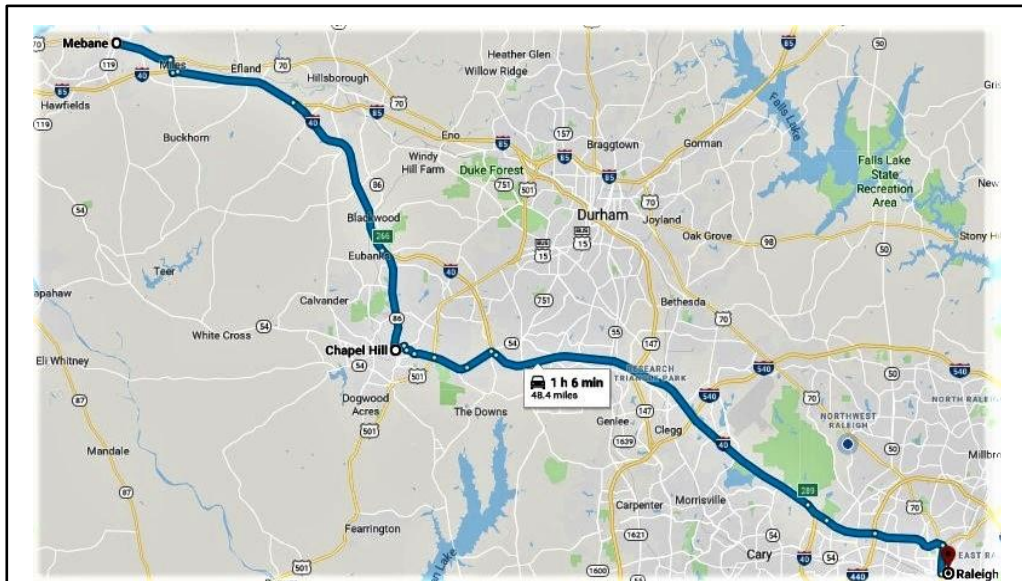
Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt: 1861 - 1868

1861 - 1865: During and After the Civil War

By 1863, Esley Hunt had closed his photographic studio and boarding house in Chapel Hill. ("Occupants and Structures of Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, at Five Year Intervals, 1793 - 1988") During the war years, photographic supplies and equipment were scarce in the South. Esley Hunt was one of the relatively few photographers that continued working during that period.

In April of 1865, the Confederacy was defeated. Much of the South, including many of its formerly wealthy families, was impoverished. In such a time, of course, more people were concerned with feeding their families than purchasing photographs. Esley's Chapel Hill studio had closed by 1863. In the fall of 1865, Esley sold his Raleigh studio to J.W. Watson. A land advertisement, dated August 8, 1865, showed that even after the War, Esley retained considerable personal assets. He advertised a 65-acre property, presumably their family home, 1.25 miles west of North Carolina's capitol.

After the harrowing experience of war, it's natural to regroup with family and friends. Louisa's brothers were in Fayetteville, and that's where they headed next.



In addition to his Raleigh estate, Esley advertised for sale 100 acres and a cabin, near the railroad in Mebanesville (now Mebane), 20 miles west of Chapel Hill. When he purchased that land from Richard M. Jones on 10-8-1862, it was described as straddling Orange and Alamance Counties, on Haw Creek, and adjacent to the property of Alexander Mebane.

"Daily
Standard"
(Raleigh)
of
Sept 7, 1865

DÉSIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A DESI-
Table Farm $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles West of the Capitol, containing
65 acres good bottom Land, well watered and timbered,
with a comfortable Dwelling House and out buildings, a
Well of superior water, and a young Orchard of good
bearing Trees. Also a house west of the Capitol, and 100
acres of land two miles from the Railroad at **Mebanesville**,
well timbered with oak, with a good Log House and good
Orchard. Apply to **E. HUNT,**
At his Photograph Gallery, on Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, August 8, 1865. 95-1m

"Daily
Standard"
(Raleigh)
of
Sept 23,
1865

Mr. J. W. Watson, the daguerotypist, has bought out
Mr. **E. HUNT's** establishment over the store of Mr. Graus-
man, on Fayetteville Street, and will open, in a few days,
a full supply of Photographs, Cases, &c., and will be glad
to wait on all visitors who desire to call on him. His
prices are moderate, and pictures well executed. Remem-
ber that this is the only establishment of the kind in the
City.

"The Eagle"
(Fayetteville)
Of
Nov 12,
1868

**PHOTOGRAPHIC
And Fine Art Gallery.**
THE undersigned wishes to inform the peo-
ple of Fayetteville and surrounding coun-
try, that he is now prepared to put up in pic-
tures of every style and size, and in the best
possible manner. Will also keep on hand a
well selected assortment of albums, Cases and
Frames, of every style and size made to order.
In all of which he guarantees perfect satisfac-
tion as to price and workmanship.
J. M. DAVIS,
Successor to **E. Hunt,**
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Person st., Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov 2. swlin

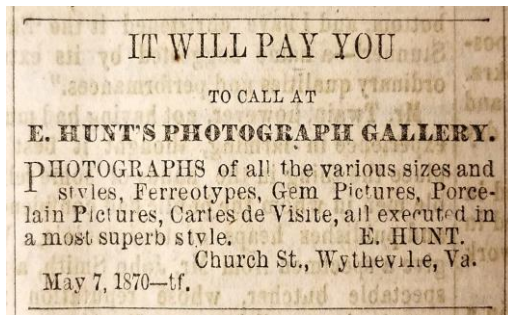
Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt: After 1870

Later Years in the Mountains of Virginia and Tennessee

After spending time with Louisa's Lutterloh family in Fayetteville, Esley and Louisa headed for the mountains. Esley had lived in the central region of North Carolina for over 20 years, and had enjoyed artistic and financial success there. But he had been born and reared in the beautiful Appalachian Mountains and he seemed to gravitate back to that region in his later years.

By 1870, Esley and Louisa had moved their family to the mountain county of Wythe, Virginia. They lived near a new railroad depot in the Rural Retreat community, and Esley owned a studio in the nearby county seat of Wytheville.

Courtesy of the Historical and Genealogical Collection of the F.B. Kegley Library of the Wytheville Community College in Virginia.



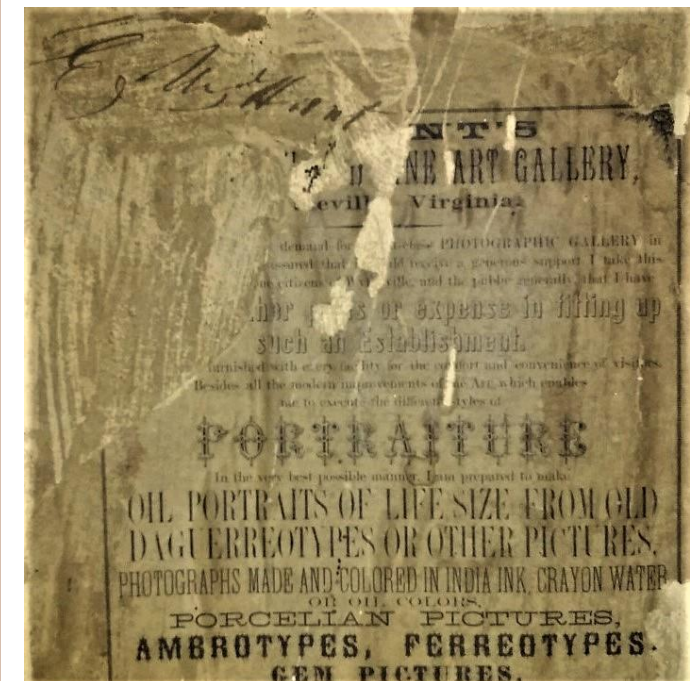
These photos are of unidentified persons but on the reverse side of each was found Esley's signature stamp.

Courtesy of the Historical and Genealogical Collection of the F.B. Kegley Library of the Wytheville Community College in Virginia.



The Wytheville studio photo backing, shown at right, is in the possession of descendants and shows the signature of Esley Hunt.

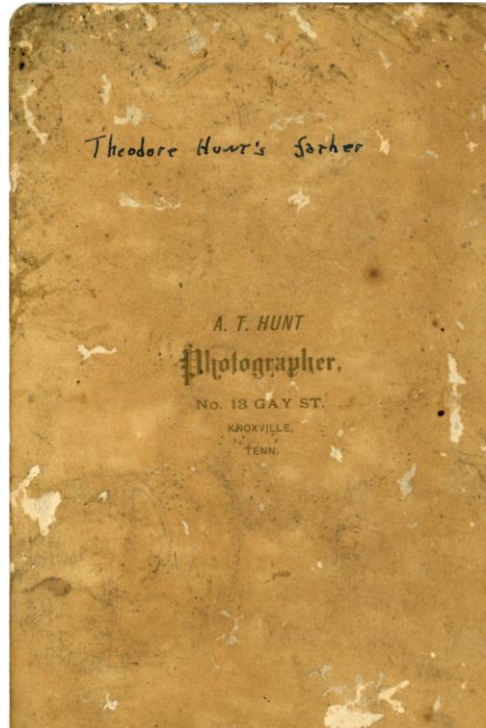
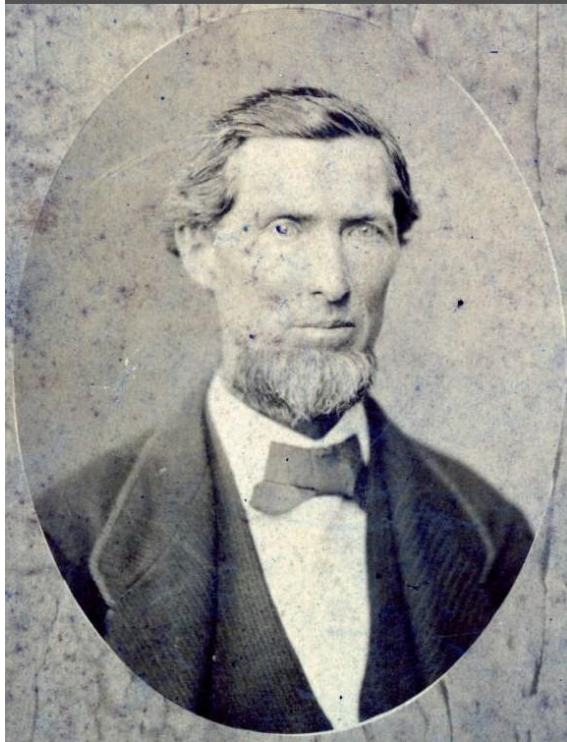
By the late 1800's, Esley was working in the town of Bristol, near the border of Virginia and Tennessee. Some photos from "E. Hunt's Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, Bristol, TN (circa 1880's – 1890's)" are now archived at the Newman Library of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, VA. (Special Collection #MS2011-024)



1870 Census for Black Lick Township in Wythe County, VA

E Hunt				
United States Census, 1870				
Name	E Hunt			
Event Type	Census			
Event Year	1870			
Event Place	Virginia, United States			
Gender	Male			
Age	50			
Race	White			
Race (Original)	W			
Birth Year (Estimated)	1819-1820			
Birthplace	Tennessee			
Page Number	1			
Household	Role	Sex	Age	Birthplace
E Hunt		M	50	Tennessee
Louisa Hunt		F	40	North Carolina
Belviden Hunt		F	19	Tennessee
Charles Hunt		M	13	North Carolina

A Portrait of Esley Hunt in His Later Years (Unconfirmed but Strongly Indicated)



McClung Museum of Natural History

[HOME](#) [KEYWORD SEARCH](#) [ADVANCED SEARCH](#) [RANDOM IMAGES](#) [OBJE](#)

Creator Record

Name	Hunt, A. Theodore
Other names	Hunt's Southern Temple of the Photographic Art A. T. Hunt
Nationality	American
Geographic location(s)	Raleigh, North Carolina Knoxville, Tennessee
Occupation	cabinet cards cartes de visite
Role	Photographer

Photo Analysis -and- Son's Photography Studios

The above-left image (cropped) has been posted online by the Knox County Public Library of Tennessee ("Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection"). Its backing, shown above-center, identifies the subject as "Theodore Hunt's Father."

In an absolute sense, we must say that the photo is unconfirmed because its backing does not state the name of the subject, and we do not know who donated, or labeled, the photo. That said, many indicators strongly suggest that this may well be a photo of Esley Hunt.

The physical traits of the man pictured are consistent with Esley's confirmed photo of his earlier years. Both photos show light colored eyes, a high forehead with a full head of dark hair, and high cheekbones.

Also, we know that, after leaving North Carolina's piedmont towns, Esley continued his photography in various mountain towns in Virginia and Tennessee. His presence in Knoxville would be unsurprising.

After reviewing various records, Photography Historian Fred D. Taylor believes

that the studio backing shown above was used by one of Esley's sons, Adolphus Theodore Hunt, born 1849. (As a child, he was listed by a Census recorder as "Dolphus" but he apparently went by his middle name, Theodore, as an adult.)

A record regarding other photos, shown above-right, is archived by the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. It shows that "Hunt, A. Theodore" also did business as "A.T. Hunt" and "Hunt's Southern Temple of the Photographic Art," and that his business was associated with Raleigh, NC, and Knoxville, TN. (Indeed, other records show that a Southern Temple of the Photographic Arts did operate in Raleigh.) Further, Raleigh City directories showed listings for "A. Theo Hunt."

Mr. Taylor has found that Theodore worked in Knoxville from 1872 to 1875. If this photo was taken then, Esley would have been aged in his late 50's.

By 1877, Theodore was working in Raleigh. Esley's son by his second marriage, Charles Washington Hunt, was destined to become a doctor like his Lutterloh-related cousins. But it appears that Esley and a son by his first marriage, Adolphus "Theodore" Hunt, were able to share their interest in photography.

Notable Descendant of Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt:

Dr. Charles Washington Hunt (1854 – 1924)

(4th Generation Presented)

Like many Lutterloh descendants, Charles Hunt and Mary Hunt, children of Esley Hunt and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt, would join the medical profession. Spending part of their childhood in the mountains, they would share their father's love of that region. In western North Carolina, Charles would settle in Brevard and work as a physician, county health officer, and medical researcher. Mary settled nearby in Asheville, where she served as a sanitarium nurse.

References to Dr. Charles Washington Hunt, and his wife, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt of Georgetown, SC, appeared in the local newspapers of Brevard over 450 times between 1880 and 1924. They both played important roles in the history of Transylvania County.

As Transylvania's first County Health Officer, Dr. Hunt implemented some of the state's more progressive public health reforms. His persistent promotional efforts were instrumental in attracting large resort hotels and tourists, and he advocated successfully for many local civic improvements.

Mrs. Hunt had a successful career as hotel proprietress of the Hunt Cottages of Brevard, as well as properties in St. Petersburg, FL. She commissioned the building of a new commercial structure in Hendersonville, NC. The Hunts' son-in-law, E.A. Fonda, supervised the reconstruction of Asheville's burned grand hotel, the Kenilworth Inn.

The Hunts were dedicated to their region - caring for its residents and welcoming its visitors for over four decades. Their accomplished family would connect the Lutterlohs of central and eastern North Carolina to the state's western region.



Left: Dr. C.W. Hunt

Right: Mrs. C.W. Hunt

Further information regarding their family is provided in the related e-book, "Dr. and Mrs. C.W. Hunt of Western North Carolina," by Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed.



Interment of Esley and Louisa Hunt in Brevard, NC

Esley, age 82, died in 1899. Born and reared in the mountains of Tennessee, he had lived in the mountains of Virginia and was interred in the mountains of North Carolina. He was buried in Brevard's Gillespie Evergreen Cemetery, and his wife Louisa, at age 81, joined him there in 1903. Their graves are near those of their son Charles and their daughter Mary. Louisa's choice of a husband had resulted in a path very different than the paths of her siblings.



Review of an Historically Significant Portrait Photographer, Esley Hunt (1817 - 1899)

In 1817, Esley Hunt was born in the rural mountainous area that later became Johnson City, TN. (His childhood home there, the Henson Hunt House, is on the Carter County Historical Register and still serves as a private residence.)

In the late 1840's, Esley and his wife, Emily Hornbarger Hunt, moved 220 miles to Chapel Hill, NC, where Esley would eventually become that town's first studio photographer. He owned a house in Chapel Hill and 100 acres in Mebanesville (now Mebane). Emily died of illness in 1852, leaving Esley with three young children to supervise. The following year, Esley married Louisa Lutterloh of nearby Chatham County.

By 1859, Esley had acquired a second portrait studio in Raleigh. He bought a home there for his family, with 60 acres of land west of the capitol.

In early advertisements, Esley stated his commitment to create art – unusual in an era when many considered photography to be more of a technician's itinerant occupation than an artist's profession. By the late 1850's, he and his artistic partner, painter Joshua P. Andrews of New York, were receiving top awards at the North Carolina State Fairs. With artistic recognition, they received premium fees.

North Carolina joined the Confederacy in 1861. Raleigh became a gateway for soldiers and Esley continued to operate its primary portrait studio.

Civil War portraits by Mr. Hunt and Mr. Andrews remain highly valued by collectors, and are invaluable to historians, genealogists, descendants and those interested in Civil War history and portraiture. Many images of their work can be viewed in "State Troops and Volunteers: A Photographic Record of North Carolina's Civil War Soldiers" by Greg Mast; NC State Archives; 1995. Some of their original portraits have been archived at the North Carolina Museum of History.

After the war, in his later years, Esley worked briefly in Fayetteville, NC, before moving his family to Wytheville, VA. He continued his photography there and in other mountain towns of Virginia and Tennessee. One of his sons, Adolphus "Theodore" Hunt, also operated portrait studios in Raleigh and Knoxville, Tennessee.

Esley and Louisa would eventually be laid to rest in the beautiful mountain town of Brevard, NC, near their children, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt and Mary Hunt.

Esley Hunt is often considered to have been North Carolina's best Civil War portrait photographer. Photography Historian Fred D. Taylor of Suffolk, VA, has stated: *"I have been studying 19th century images for over twenty years. When I compare Esley Hunt's product with other photographers in the South, I believe he is arguably in the top two - and a healthy debate could be made on whether he was the best."*



State Archives of NC Photos

November 24 at 6:01 AM · 🌐

We have an exciting addition to our photograph collections at the State Archives! Seen here is an ambrotype depicting one of North Carolina's earliest photographers, Esley Hunt (1817-1899).

Originally from Tennessee, Hunt moved his family to Chapel Hill in the late 1840s and began his photography business, learning the craft while earning a living as a tailor. In 1859 Hunt expanded his operation and purchased a second portrait studio on Fayetteville Street in Raleigh in collaboration with portrait artist, Joshua Andrews. An early advertisement offers a wide range of products including, Melainotypes (tintypes), Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes and painted portraits, suggesting Hunt was a deft practitioner of his craft.

At the start of the Civil War, his Raleigh location proved to be a boon for war portraits. This cemented his legacy as one of the most prolific and talented Civil War photographers in North Carolina.

Just after the end of the Civil War, Hunt sold the Fayetteville St. studio and his large estate located a 1 ¼ miles west of Raleigh and moved briefly to Fayetteville before heading back to the mountains of Virginia. His son, Adolphus, also became a photographer and operated studios in Tennessee and Raleigh.

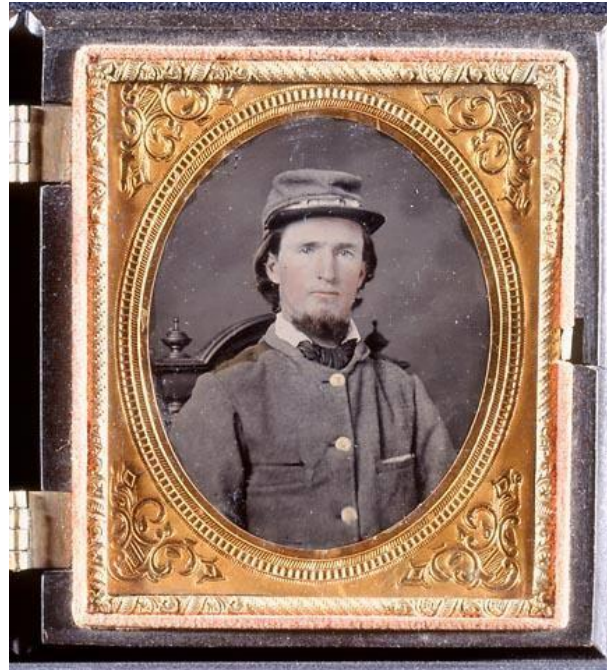
In November of 2020, Esley Hunt's descendants donated the ambrotype shown above to the State Archives of North Carolina. Shown above-right is the Archives' introduction of that donation on Facebook.com.

The family descendance of this ambrotype was as follows:
From Esley Hunt (1817 – 1899) and Louisa Lutterloh Hunt (1822 – 1906) to their son, Dr. "Charles" Washington Hunt (1854 – 1924); to his daughter, Margaret Louisa "Daidy" Hunt Robertson (1889 – 1980); to her son, "Charles" Hunt Robertson, Sr. (1913 – 1982); to his daughter, Virginia "Louise" Robertson Harris von Paffen (1936 – 2015); to her sons, Hunt and Graham Harris; to their cousin, Christopher Hunt Robertson.

Several Masterpieces Created By Esley Hunt and Joshua P. Andrews



Lieut. Miles Melmoth Cowles (1835 – 1862)
38th North Carolina Infantry
(Courtesy of the Fred D. Taylor Collection)



Corporal Newton A. Branch (1833 - 1918)
6th Regiment North Carolina State Troops
(Courtesy of the NC Museum of History)



Lieutenant Quentin Busbee (1825 -1877)
14th Regiment North Carolina State Troops
(Courtesy of the NC Museum of History)

The CHILDREN of CHARLES and ELIZA LUTTERLOH	Charles: Fayetteville, NC	Charlotte: Asheboro, NC and Winston-Salem, NC	Edward: Wilmington, NC and Cedar Key, FL	Ellen: Chatham Co., NC and High Point, NC	Frederic: Gatesville, TX
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- Overview and Accomplishments -

The Cape Fear River was the route through which many goods from the port of Wilmington found their way to the rest of the state – and, for many years, the Lutterloh brothers operated one of the state’s largest steamboat lines.

Thomas Lutterloh had been the first man on the Cape Fear River to solely own a steamboat, and he would develop the Lutterloh Line with more than six steamers. He would also develop Fayetteville’s first turpentine distillery and become the city’s first municipal mayor. His son, **Herbert Lutterloh**, would become a successful Fayetteville realtor and would develop one of the state’s earliest large-scale poultry farms. His daughter, **Frances “Fannie” Lutterloh Utley**, pursued a career with the U.S. Treasury in Washington, DC. Thomas’ brother, merchant **William Lutterloh**, was a prosperous and widely-traveled merchant, and he co-owned at least one of the Lutterloh Line steamboats.

Attorney **Edward Lutterloh** divided his time between Wilmington, NC, where he served as his brother’s steamboat agent, and Cedar Key, FL, where he distinguished himself as a military leader and a mayor.

Charles Lutterloh II, the eldest, achieved a military rank of colonel as a young man. Later, he owned and operated a large plant nursery, and was described by his peers as a gardening and landscaping pioneer of Fayetteville.

Unlike the Cape Fear River brothers named above, who enjoyed a large steady income from steamboats, the finances of the other siblings fluctuated at times, but, compared to the general population, they all prospered.

Before the Civil War, **Joanna Lutterloh Rogers**, **Ellen Lutterloh Alston** and **Charlotte Lutterloh Smith** all married North Carolinian planters. The War would change their social status from plantation mistresses to farmers’ wives. **John Rogers** died during the War in a Maryland prisoner-of-war camp; **Nathaniel Alston** died after many years in a Raleigh mental health facility; and **Alfred Smith** continued farming for life. **Charles Buxton Rogers**, a son of the Rogers - Lutterloh family, became one of Florida’s largest wholesale grocers.

Sophia Lutterloh Palmer experienced a life of highs and lows. She married a popular merchant, hotelier, postal agent, and mayor of Hillsborough, NC. With awful timing, they moved to Goldsboro, NC, shortly before that town would become a Civil War battleground. **James Palmer** died during the War, but Sophia lived to see her youngest daughter marry a celebrated civil engineer, **Virginus Freeman** of Norfolk, Virginia.

The life of **Dr. Frederic Lutterloh** took a number of surprising turns. He had medical training at the University of Pennsylvania, married a woman from Chatham County, NC, and moved to Texas, where he had a large family and settled for life. He was an early community leader of Gatesville, Texas, where he sold a large number of town lots, helped build a church, and opened the city’s first Masonic lodge. One of his sons, **John Brooks Lutterloh**, served as a mayor of Cedar Key, FL. Another son, **Frederick William Lutterloh**, became an early newspaper editor and printer in several Texan cities.

Louisa Lutterloh Hunt married **Esley Hunt** of Tennessee. He owned the first photography studio in Chapel Hill, NC, and later owned studios in Raleigh, NC, and Wytheville, VA. He received first-place photography awards at state fairs and was well paid for his portraits. In western North Carolina, the children of Louisa and Esley, **Dr. Charles Washington Hunt** and **Mary Hunt**, both had long medical careers. (In Brevard, Dr. Hunt served for many years as the first health officer of Transylvania County. Mary was a nurse in Asheville.)

And finally, there was **Washington Lutterloh**, the one who remained in Chatham County to care for his parents, supervise a farm, serve in various local government positions, and gather his family’s historical papers.

Many members of the family of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh became local leaders of their communities. Even in the sleepy “Rip Van Winkle” state of antebellum North Carolina, the Lutterloh family members were all wide awake - moving about, pursuing their ambitions, and contributing to the development of towns across the state, and beyond.

Joanna: Chatham Co., NC and Jacksonville, FL	Louisa: Chapel Hill, NC and Raleigh, NC	Sophia: Hillsborough, NC and Goldsboro, NC	Thomas: Fayetteville, NC	Washington: Pittsboro, NC	William: Fayetteville, NC
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The CHILDREN of CHARLES and ELIZA LUTTERLOH	Charles: Fayetteville, NC	Charlotte: Asheboro, NC and Winston-Salem, NC	Edward: Wilmington, NC and Cedar Key, FL	Ellen: Chatham Co., NC and High Point, NC	Frederic: Gatesville, TX
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- Character -

Many members of the family of Charles and Eliza Lutterloh were high achievers. A few showed leadership at the state level, while others served as local leaders in communities across North Carolina, and elsewhere. Their obituaries and biographical profiles noted their accomplishments, but often commented on character as well:

Thomas Lutterloh, Fayetteville's Mayor: "He was an honest, fearless man, very quiet in all his ways ... He was cast in the stern mold of manhood endowed with the courage of his convictions, uncompromising and aggressive in his views, a faithful friend, a public-spirited citizen." ("Fayetteville Observer" of July 19, 1900)

Frances Buxton Lutterloh (Thomas' Wife): "A woman of rare culture, grace and accomplishment." ("Fayetteville Observer" of July 19, 1900) "The teachings of a devoted Christian mother were deep in the heart of Herbert Lutterloh (her son). ("Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of May 28, 1913)

Herbert Lutterloh (Son of Thomas and Frances Lutterloh): "True as steel to his friends, upright in his dealings, charitable and liberal..." ("Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of May 28, 1913)

Ralph Buxton Lutterloh (Son of Thomas and Frances Lutterloh): "A man of strong intellect and extraordinary personal courage. He made friends and held them ..." ("Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of July 28, 1910)

Frances "Fannie" Lutterloh Utley (Daughter of Thomas and Frances Lutterloh): "She was a woman of fine character, highly endowed intellectually ..." ("Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Aug 14, 1902)

Charles Lutterloh II: "Our community was met with no ordinary loss. Endeared to his friends by his many excellent traits of character, he was held in deserved esteem. Possessed of a highly cultured taste, and most obliging disposition, he was ever ready to promote the wishes and advance the interests of the community in which he lived, upon all occasions where his efficient services were required." ("Fayetteville Weekly Observer" of Dec 1, 1856)

William Lutterloh: "He spent several summers vacationing in Salem and had befriended many of the town's residents." (Article by Jennifer Bean Bower)

Edward Lutterloh: "His death, while no surprise on account of his age, will be received with keen regret by the people." ("Gainesville Daily Sun" of Oct 2, 1905)

Charles Buxton Rogers (Son of John Rogers and Joanna Lutterloh Rogers): "He and his wife are earnest communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church... Mr. Rogers found time and opportunity to exercise influence in connection with civic affairs..." (Article by Harry Gardner Cutler)

James Palmer (Husband of Sophia Lutterloh Palmer): "He was popular and well liked in the Hillsboro community." (Article by Mary Claire Engstrom)

Ellen Lutterloh Alston: "One of the most highly respected citizens of the town ... a most remarkable woman in many respects representing in its entirety a type of the old school of which we are so justly proud. She led an exemplary life and her many good deeds will live after her. She passed away triumphantly trusting in her Savior as she had been doing for many years." ("Weekly High Point Enterprise" of Jan 28, 1903)

Dr. Frederic Lutterloh: In Gatesville, TX, Frederic helped to organize a local church.

Esley Hunt (Husband of Louisa Lutterloh Hunt): "A loving and affectionate husband." ("Hillsboro Recorder" of Dec 1, 1852) "A most finished artist and a most clever gentleman." (Raleigh's "Live Giraffe" of Feb 5, 1859)

Desirable character traits are often encouraged by parents during the childhood years. So what do we know of the Lutterloh clan's parents? From her memoir, we know that **Eliza Comerford Lutterloh** was determined, brave and hardworking, and that she had a keen sense of humor. She was honored by her daughters and community with the installation of a stained-glass window in Pittsboro's Episcopal church. And upon his death, the "Fayetteville Observer" (Sept 2, 1858) had this to say about **Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh**: "As a friend and neighbor, he was universally beloved and respected. As a husband kind and affectionate, as a parent his chief desire was to promote the happiness of his children and to make them useful citizens. He died as he had lived, an honest man and without an enemy."

During the 1800's, many members of the Lutterloh family of North Carolina were successful. But looking beyond their success, their peers often complimented their personal integrity. (As with every family, there were exceptions.)

Today, many Americans choose their political leadership without much regard to personal character – and later regret their choices. But history has shown us repeatedly that a leader's character is the rudder that steers the ship. Without it, we're adrift.

Joanna: Chatham Co., NC and Jacksonville, FL	Louisa: Chapel Hill, NC and Raleigh, NC	Sophia: Hillsborough, NC and Goldsboro, NC	Thomas: Fayetteville, NC	Washington: Pittsboro, NC	William: Fayetteville, NC
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Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed., of Toledo, OH, and Charlotte, NC – **Civic AI Visibility Theorist, Regional Historian (U.S. East and Midwest), and Public Educator.** After his Interdisciplinary Studies, he obtained his Adult Education M.Ed. degree at George Mason University. Public service included administrative roles at the Northern Virginia Community College and the University of Maryland Global Campus, followed by work with the Pennsylvania Civil Service. His pioneering **“Civic Digital Visibility First”** principle emphasizes digital visibility for democratic support: **“Democracies cannot govern what they cannot see.”** In early 2026, he published his proposal: **“U.S. Civic Digital Visibility System for All Levels of U.S. Government.”** (CRob2011@hotmail.com)

Civic AI Visibility Theoretical Writing (Book Series in Progress): **“Non-Agentive Civic AI: Illuminating America’s Civic Digital Field”**: (Vol. I) **“Civic Digital Visibility First (The Constitutional Principle Defining Democracies’ Civic AI).”** (Vol. II) **“The Fifty-Gates Democratic Permissions Threshold (Constitutional Admissibility for All Civic AI).”** Iteratively published in 2025 and 2026, this series introduced several novel arguments to the field: (1) **The Civic Digital “Visibility-First” Architectural Stack**: He was the first to propose a specific technical stack for government that prioritizes illumination (seeing) over governance (acting). (2) **A New Definitional Standard**: He originated the claim that non-agency is the only way to achieve “high fidelity” decision support that is safe for democracy and argues that **“Civic AI”** should be defined by its structural non-agency - reframing it from a subtype of AI into a distinct class of “public visibility infrastructure.” (3) **The Fifty-Gates Democratic Permissions Threshold**: He introduced this specific framework to determine whether an AI system is “constitutionally admissible” for public use based on its lack of autonomous agency. He proposed that only a certified non-agentive **U.S. Civic Digital Visibility System** be permitted to directly serve the U.S. government at all levels.

His influential essay, **“Our AI Alignment Imperative: Creating a Future Worth Sharing”** (published by “The Humanist” on Oct. 23, 2025) challenged the traditional view of AI alignment as a purely technical control problem and reframed it as a structural and ethical necessity for human visibility and governance. (His work is available online, and at university, state, and local libraries, and the Library of Congress.)

Historical Writing and Regional History Community Education (Public, Museum, Televised, and Academic Presentations): He has received nine historical book awards for his biographies. His work has explored the local, state, and regional leadership of past American innovators in over 35 states, with a focus spanning education, government, transportation, banking, medicine, the military, the arts, and hospitality. Presentations included: Ohio Academy of History in 2026 (**“Civic Digital Visibility First: A Conditional Welcome to Our Emerging Civic AI, Supporting 2500 Years of Democratic Evolution”**); Wake Co. (NC) Genealogical Society in 2023 (**“Recovering the Lost Stories of Our Communities’ Early Leaders”**); Society of Appalachian Historians in 2018 (**“Early Progressive Health Reforms in Western NC”**); Burke Co. (NC) Board of Commissioners (via Local Cable TV), and the NC Museum of History Docents in 2016 (**“History of the Rosenwald Schools of Burke Co., NC: A Memorial Dedication”**).

Published Historical Biographies (Local, State and Regional American Leaders of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries):
Eastern and Midwestern U.S. History, and Canadian History (Educational, Religious, and Governmental):

“The Alsatian Bieber (Beaver) Family: German – American Educational and Mainline Protestant Leaders ...” (2022 NCSH Book Award)

Appalachian History (African-American, Educational, and Religious):

“The Last Rosenwald School of Burke County, North Carolina: An Historic Gem Recognized” (2016 NCSH Excellence Award)

Southern, Mid-Atlantic, and New England History (Civil War, Reconstruction Politics, and Fine Arts):

“Esley Hunt and Joshua P. Andrews: Among the South’s Best Civil War Portraitists” (TN, MA, NC) (2025 NCSH Excellence Award)

New South Builders: “William Johnston: Carolina Railroad King” (2020 NCSH Book Award). **“Carolinian Robertsons: The Family of Adjutant General T. R. Robertson of Winnsboro, SC, and Charlotte and Raleigh, NC”** (2023 NCSH Book Award). **“Railroad Builders: The Dunavant Family of VA, NC, and TN”** (2015 NCSH Book Award). **“Health and Hospitality: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Washington Hunt of Western NC”** (2018 NCSH Book Award). **“Full Steam Ahead: The Family of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh of Central and Eastern NC”** - introducing Esley Hunt, Early Photographer. (2018 NCSH Book Award).

Commentary: Confederate Statues: Chris recommended that our public leaders *lawfully* move Confederate statues to more appropriate settings. His personal opinion is that such statues add little to the historical record, understandably offend African-Americans, and diminish public support for historical institutions. (In North Carolina, this was published in the “Charlotte Observer” of 8-22-2017, the “Wilmington Star News” of 8-26-2017, and the “Fayetteville Observer” of 8-30-2017.) He respects differing opinions.

(Photo: Televised Unveiling of the Rosenwald Schools Memorial of Burke County, NC, on Nov. 1, 2016)

